ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,111—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
				1894.
				5 P.M.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th July.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5000	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY,
				2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Malta and can proceed by these Steamers.
R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 25th July. ROHILLA, 10th August
RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS cave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,233	300	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 63, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,200 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHEBD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of specially ordered out French and English PAVEMENT TILES, CARPET and other patterns. For particulars apply to

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

VALUABLE SHOP AND DWELLING PREMISES,

WITH a view to retiring from business, the Premises on the Mall, opposite the Telegraph Office, known as the "ROSNA WAREHOUSE," comprising the Shop and Dwelling Quarters of the Fancy Repository, the Shop of Messrs KELLNER & Co., and the Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. FRANCIS RAMSAY & Co., with Fittings, Furniture, &c. Frontage 145 feet, with five show windows and three entrance Doors.
For Plans, Terms, etc., apply to Mrs. CORSTORPHAN, Simla.
N. B.—This advertisement will appear for one Month only.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

AN Entire Commodious BUNGALOW at MIDDLE COLABA, opposite the Post Office. One STORIED BUNGALOW with Two Drawing and Dinning Rooms, Six Double Bed-rooms and one Parlour, together with two Kitchens, Godowns, one Couch-House, a Stable and Servants' Quarters. (Will not be let in Part.)
For further particulars apply to
JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

FOOTBALL OR GOLF.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE WOOL SWEATERS Improved Make	6	12
STRIPED JERSEYS	6	0
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE	3	14
NECK MUFFLERS	2	0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. The House for NEW Goods.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,
THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1 large per 100	5	12
" " 2 Medium " 100	5	0
Superfine " C largest " 100	5	8
" " 4 large " 100	4	12
" " 5 Medium " 100	4	0
Extra fine " 8 large " 100	3	8
" " 10 Medium " 100	2	12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium			
1875	£	742,553
1885	"	926,107
1887	"	998,045
1892	"	2,003,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,783,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		43,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hunamum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK. BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.
Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENUINE SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED
GOODS.
JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.
LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR CASH ONLY.
A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make		
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	Rs.	60
Do. extra long case	"	40
	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants will be glad to find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent winding, and consequent neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather and teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial metal drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
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THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
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NOW READY
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, a cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current directly to the nerves and muscles, and speedily restore them by gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting the progress of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I believe that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of Galvanism, and deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S Belts are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them frequently for other similar maladies, Paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM."
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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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Lessee and Sole Proprietor .....Mr. H. STANLEY.

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COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,

Audran's Delightful Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

N.B.—In consequence of the Enormous Success and Large Patronage bestowed last evening, Mr. H. STANLEY begs to announce an Extended Season of ONE WEEK.

MONDAY.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.

TUESDAY.—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY.—RUY BLAS AND BLASE ROUE.

THURSDAY.—LA GRANDE ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.

☞ In Active Preparation, this Season—

"MY SWEETHEART."

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Third, Re. 1.

Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

Doors Open at 8-30 ; Overture at 9 p.m.

Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

GRAND

BALLOON ASCENSION

AND

PARACHUTE JUMP

Will be made

By LEON SAGEHOMME,

The World-Renowned Aeronaut,

FROM THE

GROUNDS, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.

(Weather permitting.)

GATES OPEN at 4 P.M.

INFLATION Commences at 5-30 P.M.

ASCENSION at 6 P.M.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; and 1 ; and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had from—

MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and Children HALF-PRICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1894.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 26th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Purjeevundas Madowdas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership Business of General Merchants and Agents carried on hitherto by the Undersigned, Mr. JAGMOHUNDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, and Mr. RUGHUNATH YESHWANT WARDE, under the Name and Style of BHAISETT and Co., has CEASED from THIS DAY, and that the said Firm is DISSOLVED.

The Undersigned, Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, will for the future Carry on Business as a General Merchant and Agent on his own account and for his own Benefit under the Name of J. V. BHAISETT. All persons indebted to the late Firm of Bhaisett and Co. are hereby required to pay the amounts owing by them to the Undersigned.—Dated, Bombay, 6th day of July, 1894.

JAGMOHUNDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT.

WANTED,

AN experienced DRAFTSMAN, for 10 or 12 Months, for the Water Works Office, at Sukkur (Sind). Must be able to draw Detail Plans from Hand Sketches and prepare Estimates. Salary up to Rs. 140, according to qualifications. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to—

M. VISVESVARAYA, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Water Works, Sukkur.

Sukkur, 2nd July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Chief Engineer's Office, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for the Supply of STATIONERY required during the year 1894-95, up to 5 P.M., with a Deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty.

A Printed Tender form can be obtained from the Undersigned's Office on payment of One Rupee.

Any other information required in connection with the above Tender can be obtained during office hours from this Office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

If the Contractor refuses to sign the agreement at once after his Tender is accepted his Deposit will be forfeited.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda, 5th July, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing at 10 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1894, will be held at the General Stores, Hubli, of a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, consisting of Hardware, Tools and Plant, old Rails, Trollies and Trolly Wheels, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Doors and Windows, Office furniture, empty Wooden Casks, and Iron Drums, Steel and W. I. scrap, and other miscellaneous articles.

TERMS :—CASH.

N. B.—Special Concessionary Rate of 1-3th pie per maund per mile will be allowed for the carriage of materials purchased over the Southern Mahratta Railway for one month from the date of Sale.

H. WEIR,
Offg. Storekeeper, S.M. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 2nd July, 1894.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK FOR THE WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY DIVISION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of BURMA TEAK required for one Year for Works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned up 2 P.M. of the 20th Instant, when they will be opened.

Each Tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 British Earnest money, without which it will not be considered.

Specifications and conditions of contract may be seen in the Office of the Undersigned or will be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

If after the acceptance of Tender the Tenderer refuses to sign the Agreement when called upon, his Deposit will be forfeited.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda 5th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAMCHANDRA KRISTNARAO PANKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

SITABAI, Widow of the Deceased, and JAGON-NATH NARAYEN MANKAR, the Uncle of the Deceased, the Executors named in the Will...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LETTITIA HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 30th day of June, 1894. BANAJI,

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said Property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the said sale will be completed without regard to such claim.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Breach Candy Road or Chikalwady Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing 7,726 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, as Nos. 238 and 3,4, New No. 1382, Old Survey No. 141 and 142, New No. 1382, Old Survey No. 141 and 142, New No. 1382, Old Survey No. 141 and 142

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,169
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mtge....	5,000	10	10)	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
	2,000	100	20		
	3,000	100	10		
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60n
Barrow Bank	40,000	400	40	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000	$175	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	400	£124	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	100	1,200	1,200	75	1,013
Albert Gimlin, Co	100	600	all		45
Albert (Kacra shee	200	1,100	1,100	10 pr. ct. 50	1,060
Bellary	100	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagur City Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Brett's Cawnpore Iron Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	all	185	
Cohin	500	1,000	1,000	20	310
East India	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Mastg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500	2500	Rs. 80	1,150
Fremo	300	300	300	Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	4	4,00	3	450
Hinde Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Hanuman	945	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahasagore Cotton Grand P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	500	83	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Motasil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Muncipal M	1,000	200	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,000	400	400	Nil	525
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Pyne & Co	100	600	600	Rs 35 dvd	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	600	600	75	480
Sanscrit and Pur	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	00	100	1,30
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,000	35	750	35	570
Subapathy	1,000	25	250	Nil	10
Tata Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	—	21
Volkart	1,00	1000	—	Rs. 0	1,060

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	20	340
Bombay Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	150
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,210
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	500	500	—	760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	750	750	Rs. 10	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	405
Dosal Mills Co. Ld.	5,888	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	505
Fazulbhoy	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	285
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Hirjeebhoy Mill	700	80	80	4 2	160
Howard and Bullough's	1,000	500	500	Nil	510
Fine Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,095
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	740
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	—	120
Jowraj Baloo.	1,000	100	900	dvdRs.40	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	600
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	845
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Leopold	1,200	100	100	Nil	147
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	660
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	205
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	845
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Maneckji Petit	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	3,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,533½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,810
Manugon	1,000	0	250	Nil	125
Marwari Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 00	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Sayaji Rao G. & W. Co.	4,500	100	100	—	—
Madura Mills.	1,770	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	600	500	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	225	225	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,735
Queens Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahpore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaishnaker Lakhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld	950	501	501	15	500
Victoria Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
G.I.P. Rly. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	9,40
B.B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	—

MISCELLANKOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	810xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	40
Ballarpur Pbe.	5,000	100	100	10	105
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,565
Bombay Burmah Trading Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,350
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	—	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 25	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety and Assn.	5,000	100	1(	10 pr.ct	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct	170
Jehangir Bharucha & Co.	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kamptee Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.12-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	20	8	165
Mahsireer Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcus & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Quarry & Co..	1,000	100	200	9	50
Preacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	310xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	45
Tobacco Co.	9,500	25	all	6	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 30-10	
China Leaf	„ 28-15	Nominal.
Do., Bar Gold old	„ 28-6	„
Do. do. new	„ 2 -2	„
Australia do.	„ 28-15	„
Bombay do.	„ 28-15	„
English Sovereigns	„ 13-4	
Do. Drafts	„ 13-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betternose	„ 97-0	
Do. New 178 do.	„ 97-2	
Carolus Dollars	„ 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 194	„
Brand pieces	„ 310	„

HER MAJESTY'S picture of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York is now completed. He has been warmly complimented on the excellence of the likenesses accomplished. True, a certain Royal Duchess was heard to ask whether her arm was quite as large as it was represented, while a Royal Duke whispered something about his nose seeming to have an upward tendency. The Princess of Wales is so delighted with her own portrait that she has ordered its reproduction on a separate canvas.

WITH all his cruelty the dead Sultan of Morocco had a sense of humour. A short time ago he discovered that one of his viziers was becoming too powerful. He summoned him, therefore, to tea and complimented him on his great wealth. The Vizier becoming vain boasted of his houses, horses, wives, and slaves Thereupon, the Sultan rebuked him, telling him he was too rich, and thought a great deal too much of himself. To show him exactly what he was worth, his Majesty had him taken by soldiers to the slave market, where he was put up for sale, some one bidding 8d.—the only bid for him. He was then brought back before the Sultan, who remarked. "Now you know your proper value—8d. Go home and ponder over it." However, when he got home he found his houses had been taken, with all his property, by order of the Emperor, merely one small residence, one wife, one horse, and one slave being left him.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Britannia Mills Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Mutual Provident Society, Hummam Street, 3 p.m.
Gun Club Meeting, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture by Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, on the "Legal Status of Women in India," Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.
Balloon and Parachute Exhibition, near Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.
B. V. A. Subscription Dance.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Football: B. V. A. vs. L. N. Lancashire.
Lecture, Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana XI. vs. XII.
Municipal vs. Army and Navy.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Hindu C. C.
B. V. A. vs. Military Medical.
Ralli Brothers vs. John Bright.
Royal Indian Marine vs. Ordnance C. C.
Telegraph vs. Islam.

TO-MORROW.

City of Bombay vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet C. C.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Dwarka (s), from Karachi; Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool; and Abulcadir (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; Siam (s), Aden; and Virawa (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Fraser entered, and the steamer Mobile left the dock yesterday.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worli, this afternoon, at 4-30, weather permitting.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka, Bombay, and Aldgate entered, and the steamers Siam and Knight Companion left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Bisugio, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

BYCULLA SOCIAL CLUB.—At the premises of the club, near the Byculla Station, Mr. M. F. Mehta will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past three, on "The Advantages of the Study of History."

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Assistant Surgeon C. H. Bell, of the sub-medical department, died at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on Thursday, the interment taking place at Sewree, the same afternoon. The deceased was buried with military honours, twenty-five men of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, under a sergeant, forming the firing party.

ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST THE SEWING MACHINES COMPANY, LD.—On the 2nd instant, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani filed a plaint, on behalf of their clients, the Singer Manufacturing Company, in the Bombay High Court, against the Sewing Machines Company, Limited, of Bombay, praying for injunction, damages, and costs, for a libellous advertisement, which appeared in the "Ceylon Independent," of the 6th February last, under the heading of "Challenge."

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, this evening, at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	Nanur ..... T. Lane.
Overture	Le Brisant Ums Gnok ..... Jupe.
Valse	Lusitaina Florence ..... Fare.
Fantasia	Robert Le Diable ..... Meyerbeer.
Polka Mazurka	Winchester ..... Strauss.
Galop	Rotten Row ..... Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	British Patrol ..... Georg Asch
Aria	Giralda ..... Adam
Polka	Cadean ..... Leutner
Potpourri	Charivari ..... Hemm
Valse	Mississippi ..... Strauss
Galop	Wirrican ..... C. Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUNDAY LECTURES.—Arrangements have been made for a free course of public lectures, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on each of the remaining four Sundays of this month, at four o'clock, in the evening, by Brahmachari Nityanandji Maharaj, of the Arya Samaj. The course is as follows:—Sunday, the 8th, "What is Soul;" president, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee. Sunday, 15th, "Success of Human Life;" president, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. Sunday, 22nd, "Source of Human Knowledge"; president, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik. Sunday, 29th, "Devotion to God;" president, Mahamahopadhyaya Shri Rajaram Shastree Bodese.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 3,586 patients were treated in the month of June last. Amongst them 2,700 were Hindus, 859 Mahomedans, 6 Parsees, and 21 Christians. Of the Himdus who were treated at the dispensary 290 were from Punchvati, 1880, from Nasik, and 530 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 786 were from Nasik and 73 from adjacent villages; 6 Parsees were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 12 were from Nasik, and 9 from other villages. Forty-two minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

RE-STARTING A MILL.—An interesting ceremony took place, on Thursday morning, at the Okerday Khoteey Mill, Parel. The mill was stopped some time ago, but since then has changed hands, having been recently bought by Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Lanteen, the late manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Girgaum, and his friends. The engines were started by Mr. Sett Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal amidst the prolonged cheers of a large gathering chiefly of gentlemen engaged in the milling industry. All present with one voice wished prosperity to the mill under the new management. After the distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers the gathering dispersed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Nowroji Palonji Bombote, a Parsee, aged forty years, was brought up on the charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking a dose of arsenic. The accused, in defence, said that he was a cook, and earned only Rs. 10 per month. Some time ago, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate had ordered him to pay Rs. 7 to his wife every month for maintenance. He was paying the money, and yet his wife was continuing to lead an abandoned career, as was pointed out by Edul Wagh, when the case for maintenance was gone into. Accused having undertaken not to again endeavour to destroy his life, was sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Yar Mahomed Mirza, aged forty-five years, a muccadum, in the service of Mr. Somer Kamal, residing in his master's stables, at Bellasis Road. On the 25th ultimo, deceased was driving his master's brake over the Bellasis Road Bridge, when the horses took fright and bolted down the road, with the result that the vehicle was upset, and the deceased was thrown from his box on to the road, sustaining a fracture of the left arm. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment until the 4th instant, when he was taken home by his relatives. On the following day, he was attacked with tetanus, when he was again removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tenanus was recorded.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Adarji Edulji, a Parsee carpenter, working at the Government Dockyard, and Babaji Baji, a police sepoy, doing duty near the dockyard, were brought up on remand and charged with the theft of copper, worth about Rs. 40, belonging to Government. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, represented the Government, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, and Mr. K. K. Santook, pleader, appeared for the first accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The evidence for the prosecution having been concluded, Adarji Edulji called a witness to say that accused was a very old workman there, and had worked at the dockyard since a boy. His Worship took time to consider the decision, which, he intimated, would be given this (Saturday) morning.

MISS SORABJI'S LECTURE.—Miss Cornelia Sorabji will deliver a lecture, this afternoon, at 5-30 o'clock, on "The Legal Status of Indian Women," at the Wilson College, Chowpatty. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade has kindly consented to preside, and the lecture is open to the public. Miss Cornelia Sorabji resigned her office of Professor of English Literature, at the Guzerat College, Ahmedabad, and proceeded to England for the purpose of studying law at Oxford. The University Senate allowed her to present herself at the B.C.L. examination, for honours, and she successfully passed this, the highest law examination, in June, 1892. She has also gone through the law part of the Indian Civil Service Examination course, and having obtained the degree at Oxford, she desired to see something about legal practice. With that view she worked for some time at Messrs. Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Her idea now is to be of some use to Indian women, who whether by sentiment or custom cannot consult male lawyers. The lecture, therefore, is expected to be very interesting.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Malloo was charged with theft in respect of a small brass box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 246, belonging to his relative, Rama Scoba, an agriculturist, residing at Sap, in the Satara zilla. It appears that, some days ago, complainant, on his return home, found the box with its contents stolen. He made inquiries, which led him to suspect accused of having stolen the box. He searched for accused, but could find no trace of him for some days. Subsequently, he was informed that accused had absconded to Bombay with the property. Complainant came to Bombay and reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused on Thursday, and recovered most of the stolen property from him as well as from different persons to whom it was sold. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the remaining property.

LOCAL CANDIDATES AT ALLAHABAD.—At the last Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, the Bombay Ripon High School had sent forty-one candidates, tutored by Mr. D. J. Alpaiwalla, but on account of some unforeseen circumstances four of them could not appear. Out of the remainder of thirty-seven only twenty-two passed—three of them in the first class, seven in the second, and twelve in third. The following is the list of successful candidates according to the respective classes. First Class.—Corcino Da Cruz, Narayan Kashinath Desai, and Nagesh Ramchunder Bhandari. Second Class.—Hormusji Maneckji Billimoria, Gujanan Narayan Desai, Gulam Mustafa Amin Saheb Khatib, Kashinath Dinanath Khote, Marquis Roque Jose Britto, Karramally Mahomed Merchant, and Dhunjeeshaw Edulji Mistry. Third Class.—Ramji Chhuganlal Bhatt, Abdulla Munji Doctor, Dwarkenath Mukund Burve, Manoel Joseph Fonseca, Dinakar Vinayek Joshi, Maximillian Piedade Martin, Chunilal Mathradas Mehta, Goolam Hoosein, Virji Patell, Eusebeo Sater Rodrigues, Nadirshah Shapoorji Taraporewala, Hormasji Maneckji Vajifdar, and Juganiyas Bhavanirao Joshi.

A SUSPECTED RAILWAY THIEF.—At the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, one Jagal Keshvar Ramshahar, aged twenty-seven years, a native of Lahore, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession one gold albert chain, valued at Rs. 155, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons, valued at Rs. 5, and three gold studs, of the value of Rs. 20, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that accused arrived in Bombay, on Monday last, and commenced squandering money in eating and drinking. Subsequently, the police were informed that accused, who appears to be a railway thief, had been trying to dispose of some valuable articles, which he had in his possession. Upon this information, the detective police arrested accused, in a drunken state, at Duncan Road, on Wednesday afternoon. After his arrest he stated to the police that the property had been stolen by him from his father's house at Lahore. The police, however, suspected it to be the property of some railway traveller, who might have been robbed by accused. The case was remanded with a view to further enquiries.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BYCULLA PREMISES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Gopal Babaji, a servant employed at Messrs. Treacher and Company's shop, Byculla, with committing theft, as a servant, of a bottle of chlorodyne, a bottle of eau-de-cologne, and a brass lock, of the collective value of Rs. 2, belonging to his employers. About 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, the accused was going along Foras Road with the articles in his possession, when he was stopped by a policeman, and on being questioned as to where he had obtained them, took the policeman to Messrs. Treacher and Company's shop, Byculla, where the property was identified by Mr. James R. James, an assistant in the establishment. The accused in pleading guilty to the charge, asked the court to take a lenient view of the case, as this was his first offence. On being interrogated by the court, Mr. James said that, as far as he knew, the accused had been in the habit of committing petty thefts systematically for some time past. The Magistrate remarked this was a very serious offence, but taking into consideration all the circumstances he would sentence accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—MRS. Kate Vieges, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1894:—H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., (in commemoration of his visit to Bombay), H. H. the Maharaja of Kholapur, and H. H. the Chief of Sangli, each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), H. H. the Maha Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E.; and Mr. W. M. G. Singer, each Rs. 20; Babco Cally Kissen Tagore, Rs. 16; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 15; H. H. the Maharaja of Khetree (when in Bombay), Dewan Bahadur Padur Sitarama Krishnaswami Aiyar, Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Buntock, Mr. M. J. Mody, Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., and Mr. Wala Vajsur, each Rs. 10; the Chief of Gidad, Rs. 8; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Farran, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., Khan Bahadur C. M. Curretji, bar.-at-law, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Festonjee Vakil, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, bar.-at-law, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. L. Penny, C. E., Mr. W. Murray, Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee Framjee Muncherji Camas & Co., each Rs. 5; Mr. Dinshaw D. Kurranee, Mr. B. Phillips, Mr. S. A. Dugan, Mr. Omer Jamal Nayan, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Dawoodbhai Mcoabhai, A. McK., Messrs. Munsiff & Bros., Mr. Raghunathrao Babasaheb Malup, H. C., Mr. Haridas Veharidas Desai, J. D., and A. G. E., in all Rs. 27. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

A CHARGE OF THEFT DISMISSED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Esoo, a Hindu woman, charged Vaibhadra with theft in respect of some utensils and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200. Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for complainant, while accused was defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader. It appeared from the evidence adduced that, on the 13th ultimo, complainant left her house, and went to see a friend. During her absence, Vaibhdas, who used to visit the prosecutrix occasionally, went into her room, and removed certain articles, and having placed them in a cart, conveyed them to Dana Bunder. In the meantime, the prosecutrix returned home and missing the property, made inquiries, when she learnt that the accused had carried away her things. She immediately went to accused's house, and asked him to return the property, but he refused to do so and assaulted her. After the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, Mr. Talyarkhan said that there was a clear case against the accused, all the acts constituting the offence of theft having been carried out. There was the wrongful taking away of the property by accused with a dishonest intention to convert it to his own use. That some of the property had been given to complainant by accused, and that the accused claimed to have some rights in it would not be a sufficient excuse. The property had long been in the possession of complainant, and accused could not plead that he was under a claim of right. If, however, the court was not satisfied that theft had been committed, the counsel asked the Magistrate to make an order for the detention of the property in court till a suit is filed in a civil court. His Worship, in dismissing the case, remarked that there was no evidence to show that Valabhdas had committed the theft, nor was there any proof that that property belonged to complainant. As regarded the detention of the property, the court had no power to make any order.

GOA NEWS.—The *Boletim Official* states that during the year 1893 Post Office orders to the value of Rs. 3,21,327 were received in Goa, and of Rs. 58,882 were issued.—The Government have issued orders to the administrators of Salcette to give notice to all promoters and directors of mutual aid institutions (the number of which is growing in every nook and corner of the villages), that no premia are to be paid until the rules of the associations are approved by Government.—A boy, of about eleven years of age, died at Curtorim. The Regedor of the village received hints that the death was not natural. Difficulties were put in his way to hold an inquest and the corpse remained for four days without a burial. Intimation was sent to Government and the judicial authorities accompanied by competent medical men, and a police guard went to the village and found that the poor boy had met with a violent death. The matter is still under investigation.—Senhor Pinheiro Chagas has proposed Mr. Ismael Gracias member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon.—The new contractor commenced to run steam-launches from the 1st instant.—It is said that Viscount d'Ourem is one of the candidates for the Governor-Generalship of Portuguese India.—There will be an ecclesiastical provincial council, presided over by his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa for which Dr. Z. Azzodo will act as theologian.—Mr. Faustino A. d'Lima has been appointed second professor to the school of arts.—Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, will retire in the course of the current month.—The merchants in Pangim have sent memorials to the Government, complaining that Mr. Porphiro Augusto, the chief of the police, subjects them to great vexation by entering shops and condemning provision and articles of food as unfit for consumption, and by preferring complaints through his subordinates and fining the traders without placing them before a magistrate.—The scarcity of rain has created anxiety among the agriculture population. The rice crop on hilly ground has withered away and reseowing will be necessary. The fields on the sandy ground are full of weeds. Unless there be immediate rain, there will be fear of famine.—There is nothing said throughout the country for rains.—Mr. J. M. P. Govcia Pinto has been appointed to succeed Mr. G. Possolo in the demarcation of limits at Satary.—The railway traffic is getting very slack. Only one weekly steamer calls at the Marmagoa Port.—There are strong rumours that the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway will be handed over to the S. M. Railway very shortly. Such an arrangement is highly desirable in the interest of the Goa Government, which has to pay some forty thousand rupees for Portuguese inspection.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sannaik bin Ramnaik and Venkangauda bin Pavadgauda, revenue and police patels, respectively of the villages of Haligeri and Sagnur, taluka Badami, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MRS. M. J. C. WILLIAMSON, 24, Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen, writes as follows:—"DEAR SIRS,—Having just read an interesting article on how the "MILKMAID" Brand Milk is made, it has struck me that I might write and let you know that my three children have been nurtured from birth entirely on Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, without any other "infant foods" whatever. The two boys were brought up in India, and are so STOUT, STRONG, and FAT, that I am being constantly asked what food I give them, and am seriously credited that condensed milk could be so nourishing. The baby (girl, 11 months) passed through a very serious illness when a month old—on board ship, homeward bound—and is not so stout as the others, but has a marvellous strength of muscle, and gives fair promise of being like the others. Without your condensed milk I could not have reared them, as the India cow's milk can't be depended on either for substance or purity." Avoid low-priced brands, from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "MILKMAID" Brand, the original and the best."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. ZELI MARD VITHIA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. A. Cumine, District Magistrate of Khandeish, of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Sadashiv Anant, Second-Class Magistrate of Shahada, who convicted the accused, a Bhil woman, of knowingly delivering as a rupee a coin which, on examination, turned out to be a copper coin covered over with tin foil or some other substance to make it look like silver, and sentenced her to simple imprisonment for one month. Mr. Cumine, in the reference, remarked that the accused said she had picked up the coin on the road, and there was no sufficient reason to disbelieve her. No other false coins were found on her; nor was there, in the District Magistrate's opinion, any proof that she knew the counterfeit nature of the coin. The Magistrate convicted her under Section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, but in trying her, his attention was chiefly fixed on the fact that she did not know when it came into her possession that it was counterfeit. He omitted altogether to remember that there was no offence unless she did know at the time of paying it away that it was counterfeit. In fact, in the charge he had charged her with thinking it to be a good coin at the time of paying it away. As there was not enough reason to conclude that she knew at the time of paying it away that the coin was counterfeit, the District Magistrate suggested that the conviction and sentence should be quashed.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence.

NOVEL MEANS OF DETECTING A THEFT.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAPU VALAD SAVLA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. H. Bagnell, District Magistrate of Poona, of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Kondia Devjee, police patel of Bapodi, who, in May last, convicted the accused of using abusive language

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted, on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT [illegible] SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA.

MR. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Rukhmanibai, widow of Crishna Raghobaji Waghmare, and on account and risk of Narayen Bhanji Bhosley, and others, under the condition of sale given in the indentures of Mortgage, dated 25th August, 188-, and further charge, dated the 19th February, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of Furzandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mirzaly Mahomed Khan Street, or old Nagpada, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 101 and now new under B Ward No. 2548, and Street Nos. 3 and 4, containing by admeasurement 53 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Narayen Bhiccaji, on the west by the house of Thameebai, widow of Dewji Gaiker, on the north by the Fuzundarf vacant ground, and on the south by the Public passage which is fronting thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undermentioned Auctioneer, next door to the National Bank.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 7, 1894. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MALABAR HILL, NEAR BANGUNGA TANK.

By order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 178 of 1894, Gungadass Vijbhookhandass and others..Plaintiffs.
vs.
Tapibai, widow of Munguldass Tapidass trading under the name of Tapidass Manordass .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, July 7, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA AND HORSE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort—
One serviceable victoria, with horse and harness complete—The property of an European gentleman.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 7, 1894.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Compainon, 2,542 tons, Captain Williams, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Kohinur, 1935 tons, Captain J C Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa 2,158 tons, Captain A McKinly, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F E Hard Castle, cleared yesterday for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo, and 21 deck passengers.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (29th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain T Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 784 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (4th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bedford, Mr G M Carrighaan, Mr and Mrs Hoonorhan, the Stanley Opera Company consisting of 19 adults, and 77 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	330	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	K Arthur	1040	Fairweather	Red Sea	5-7	B & P S N Co
F	Purulia	1154	Metcalfe	M Mackenzie & Co		
G	Setos	1152	Wussican	Not fixed		F Hever
K	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Saturnjee	547	A Fakirs			do.
M	Brahmani	323	Budroo	Marmagoa	7-7	do.
N	La Seyne	1152	Blanc	Aden, &c.		10-7 A Simeono
P	Vortigern	1825	Houston	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
Q	Kestor	1488	Sturgeon	Karachi	7-7	Bombay Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Bissgoo	1498	Barbino	China	8-7	C Barbario
4	Sirsa	1077	Upsman	China	12-7	P & O Co
5	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	7-7	P & O Co
6	Siam	3000	Weighell	Aden	6-7	P & O Co
7	Gleniffer	3943	Cosswell	Trieste	8-7	A L S N Co
8	Kt Campanion	2543	Williams	Antwerp		K Nixon &Co
9	A J Balfour	2270	Miller	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
10	N Mara	1729	Brown	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
12	Kirby Hall	1760	M Pierce	Liverpool	16-7	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H D Kuphus	949	B Port Trust
H B Mudlark	302	do.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 4.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Hill	Liverpool, June 9.
	Abdulcadir (s)	Felch	Jedda, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Mobile (s)	Hansen	Persian Gulf.
	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Virawa (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. Companion, Williams, for Antwerp.
" King Arthur, Hardcastle, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aldgate, for Amsterdam.
" Vortigern, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre.
" Bombay, for Dunkirk.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental (s), 2712, Seymour
Kirby Hall (s), 1632, Peirce
A J Balfour (s), 2228, Millen
Kt Companion (s), 2345, Williams
Westmeath (s), 3937, Johnson
Caspian (s), 2318, Beard
Samoa (s), 4507, Fraser
Gisela (s), 2811, Cossovich
Aldgate (s), 2395, Chambers
Ormiston (s), 2306, Darling
Vortigern (s), 1982, Houston
Bisagno (s), 1499, Cognasso
Malwa (s), 1631
Surat (s), 3877, Jephson
Nagova Maru (s), 1730, Brown
Quantock (s), 2193, Main—put in with cargo shifted
Acquanthus (s), 2866, Tod
Setos (s), 1234, Wisskan
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Nestor (s), 1483, Sturgeon
Lord Erne (s), 3617, Dunn
Tarapaca (bq), 495, Kennett

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Fleacy
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 Africa s ..... Fausset ..... Rangoon, June 27.
" City of Calcutta s .. Thornley ..... Liverpool, May 31.
July.
1 Brindisi s ..... Wright ..... Bombay, June 23.
" Battle Abbey sp ..... Mellis ..... New York, March 27.
2 Ameer s ..... Petcrkin ..... Liverpool, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamer Mutira.
July 1.—Steamers Huzara, Goa and a ship (numbers not shewn).
July 2.—Steamers Eridan and Thorndale; and ship Milton Stuart.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—3 cases account books, Rassonally Abdoolally
100 cases whisky, John A Kirkbride and Co.
City of Khios s—13 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

O'Campo s—40 drums soft soap, Grieves Wynn and Co; 50 cases gunpowder and 10 cases cartridges, Treacher and Co.
Clyde s—10 cases medicine, Grieves Wynn and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—100 cases brandy Rustomjee C Patell.

FROM BREMERHAVEN.

Australia s—70 cases beer, E Sumner and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Australia s—5 cases toys, Framjee Cowasjee; 8 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 6 cases musical instruments, Hajee Moosa Hajee Allana.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rheinfels s—30 drums chemicals, Damjee Jadowjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Australia s—3 cases candle Soonar Shewjee; 51 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolally; 87 cases glassware, Ebrahim Mahomed and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—4 cases perfumedspirit, Grieves Wynn and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—31,520, cwts Peshaut 5031 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1050 cwts myraballams, Wagjee Bacher; 100 cwts corrianderseed, Bauer and Krause; 3136 cwts myraballams, Hajee Esmail Sodick; 1000 cwts myraballams, G Mugon; 140 cwts coiryarn, P Govindjee 2000 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 450 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 52 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee; 39 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HULL.

A J Balfour s—2036 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee 1000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

A J Balfour s—100 cwts gum, Bauer and Krause; 301 cwts myrabollams, Tsoppen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Samoa s—2000 cwts castorseed and 750 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—365 bales cotton, 850 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brother; 1000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bombay s—3001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6091 cwts rapeseed and 12,006 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 11,200 cwts poppyseed, 2039 cwts rapeseed 36,157 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westmeath s—1425 cwts rapeseed Owen and Okell.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aldgate s—82,996 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton and 503 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—5 cwts ivory, Framjee and Co.
Nagova Maru s—39 cwts sharkfins A C Mahomed; 109 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—107 cases sharkfins M L Khatow; 54 cases sharkfins, R Fazal; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjali; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co 5 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist, Rallis and Co; 30 bilhamum, and 14 cwts peacock, feathers, Quan Lun Eooo; 1 case oilcloth, 1 pot sandalwood oil, N Jeevakhan and Co; 110 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Nagova Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Nagova Maru s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagova Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)
For Investigation of Pauperism,
75-93 —In person—Mahomedally Hassonally vs Momon Currim Cassum—K D Shroff—Part heard.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.
181-94—Chalk W and S—Rambhawoo Chimnajee vs Sadasiv Laxmon and others—Brown and M.
189-94—Jehangir—Bai Dhunbaijee Dadabhoy Gazdar vs Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Moola and another Edgelow and G. and Wadia and G.
197-94—Mooljee and R—Damodar Gordhandas vs Muncherjee Shroffjee—Advisir Hall and M.
201-94—In person a pauper—Jainab-se alias Hooseinbibhee vs Shaik Abdool Rahinn Valad Shaik Iman—Dickinson and M.
210-94—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Goculdas Sobhanmul and others—Ardesir H and D.
214-94—Muljee and R—Hira Ramjee vs Narron Kala Bicknell M and M.
215-94—K G—Mantri Ravloo Nemajee vs Daji Sadoo—M L Shroffjee.
218-91—Jehangir D—Hajee Jamal Peerbhoy vs Bhora Goolam Hoosein Mowla Heptoola—Furdoonji P P.
221-94—Framjee and M—Abdul Aziz bin Mahomed Bassam and others vs Hajee Abdool Rehman Allarakhia—Brown and M.
224-94—Bicknell and M—Fatmabibi vs Gopinath Harichandra and others—Tyabjee D P and C.
226-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Hajee Esmail Sodick and another vs Hajee Zakeria Currimdina alias Cummoo and others—C Cama.
241-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Aishabai and others vs Shaik Alli Shaik Mulang—Shamrao P.
242-94—Crawford B and Co—Syed Mahomed Makki Edroosi vs Kadri Beg and others—Framjee and M and Brown and M.
243-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Essufalli Esmailjee vs Merwanjee Cooverjee—Ardesir H and D.
246-94—Muljee and R—Premjee Ookerda and another vs Tulsidas Nursey Daraeha B.
247-94—Framjee and M—Alexander de Silva vs John Domingos Gonsalves and others—Framjee and M—Raughton and B.
248-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Narrondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others—M H Khan.
252-94—Little S N and H—Hastonjee Pestonjee Umrigur and others vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Khoothi—Edgelow and G.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.]
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassun and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk W and S Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.
307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Manaraldas Candas and others—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
356-91—Craigie, L and O—Goverdhandas Khatao vs Rampurha Sumrutrai—undefended.
523-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Jeemabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewun Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.
535-92—Roughton and B—Alexander B Dunnet vs Duncan C Fraser.
441-93—Daphtary and F—Ramchundra Bapujee Naganthe vs Dada Luximon Walekar—Little S N and B.
429-93—Wadia and G—Vaishnav Ramchand and others vs Kapurchand Lalchand.
497-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Dhirbai and another—J C Cama.
197-93—Muljee and R—Luximbai vs Jumnabai—Bhai banker and K.
313-93—Tyabjee D P and C—Hardwarmull Moghraj and others vs Pranjeewandas Cullandas—Wadia and G.
322-93—Payne G and S—Jeewanbai and another vs Manokjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.
238-93—Payne G and S—Sowmarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchminarayen Mukonlal—Bhaishanker and K.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

AN extra allotment of Rs. 30,000 Indian Council Bills on Bombay was made yesterday at 1s. 1d., the same rate as was obtained for the Wire Transfers on Wednesday. Consols advanced 1/8 per cent., to 101 3/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108 3/4. The price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £55 5/8; and Bar Silver at 28¾d. at per oz.; and in New York the metal was unaltered at 62¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 3/4d. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £46 10s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 7s. 3d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at par; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·15¼.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London, yesterday, showed that the large reductions of 7 per cent. had taken place in the Bank's Reserve during the week making the Reserve stand at 64 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at ⅝ and one per cent., respectively.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted, yesterday, at 30¼s per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4d. per lb.; but other ready quotations were unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 31-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton receded 1-16 cent to 7⅛ cents per lb.; and September Future were 7 points lower, at 7·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days), were 3,000 bales.

Nothing whatever has been done for export in our local Cotton market to-day; but the Mills have bought 2,950 bales, consisting of 1,500 Bengal at Rs. 170-3; 350 Karanja, at Rs. 184-97; 300 Veeramgaum, at Rs. 194; 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 182; 150 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 188; and Julgaum, at Rs. 178½, and 100 each of Nugger, at Rs. 176; Ujein, at Rs. 167½; and Miraj Ginned, Rs. 202 per candy, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has again been in but very limited enquiry from shippers, and

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

DEFEAT OF LADAS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes run at Newmarket to-day :—

Isinglass 1
Bullingdon 2
Ladas 3

THE COREAN QUESTION.

JULY 6.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said the Government had addressed communications to China and Japan in the interest of peace, and would make every effort to bring about a friendly settlement.

THE ATTERCLIFFE ELECTION.

Mr. Langley, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Attercliffe by a majority of one thousand votes, replacing the late member, Mr. Bernard, now Lord Coleridge, raised to the Peerage.

THE CLYDE YACHT RACE.

The Prince of Wales' yacht "Britannia" won the Clyde race yesterday.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir A. H. Layard.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 8-30 p.m., yesterday.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Peshawar on Monday morning, making no halt at Kalka ; and he expects to arrive at Kabul on or about the 20th instant.

THE POSSIBLE MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMIR.

It is stated that it is possible that his Excellency the Viceroy and the Amir will meet during the coming tour, but if this is the case, the meeting will take place nearer the frontier than the tour is at present likely to extend.

THE FOUR PER CENT RUPEE LOAN OF 1842.

The conversion of the Four per Cent. Rupee Loan has been officially notified.

THE GOLD MEDAL COMPETITION FOR 1894.

The following is the result of the Gold Medal Competition in the United Service Institution for 1894 :—

Captain F. C. Carter, (gold medal) 1
Captain W. G. Hamilton 2

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The statement published, showing the general state of crops, indicates that the famine in the Central Provinces is still stationary.

THE MU VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,22,56,383 as an estimate of the probable cost of construction of the section of the Mu Valley State Railway.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Mr. G. Forrest, Director of Records, has been granted four months' leave, on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major Ranking has been appointed to officiate during his absence.

Mr. T. Richards officiates as Registrar, Appellate Court, Fort Willis *vice* Mr. Carnduff.

Military Department.—Lieutenant W. Farmer has been appointed to officiate as Ordnance Officer.

Leave of absence has been granted to the following Officers :—Lieutenants Parker, Soady, and Baiff, for one year ; Colonel E. Money, for seven months ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Little, from 17th April, 1894, to 6th February, 1895.

The following Officer has been granted an extension of leave :—Captain Priestly, for three months.

Captain Castelari has been permitted to retire from the service.

The following Native Officers receive Orders of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action :—Havildars Gomo, Basnet, Buta Singh, and Bakshi Dogra.

In addition to officiating as Director of Records, *vice* Mr. Forrest, Dr. Ranking has been appointed Patents Secretary.

Mr. W. Gayer officiates as Assistant to the Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity, *vice* Mr. Hankin.

The services of Mr. C. Erskine have been replaced at the disposal of the Revenue Department.

Colonel Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor-General, has been granted six months' special leave. Colonel Pope officiates during his absence.

Rev. A. Pearson has been appointed senior chaplain.

Rev. A. Rolfe has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. J. Ramsay, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, vacates his appointment on the 9th July.

Mr. M. Chabrel has been granted four months' leave.

Extension of leave has been granted to Mr. S. Hartwell.

The Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE RECENT FIGHT BETWEEN THE AFGHANS AND MOHMANDS.

The original report of the fighting at Kunar and Asmar was received officially by the Government of India, but the report has not, as yet, been officially confirmed. Further information and particulars are now awaited.

A second telegram has just been received officially confirming the recent fighting of Ghulam Haidar's men at Asmar, but stating that no further fighting is, for the present, anticipated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

Further reports state that the Mohmands of Kunar Valley have refused to pay revenue to Afghan officials, hence the present rising. The Mohmands lost heavily in the first engagement with the Amir's troops.

NATIVE ARMY RESERVE.

It is proposed to issue a revised edition of the regulations for the organization and governance of the native army reserve in India.

CORDITE AMMUNITION.

Shooting of the Lee-Metford rifles with cordite ammunition, at the Chungla Gully School of Musketry, has given splendid results.

PAY AND PENSIONS OF CIVIL VETERINARY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State's despatch on the rules for pay and pensions of the Civil Veterinary Department has reached Simla. It is believed that only trifling changes have been made in the scheme originally submitted to the India Office.

THE COMING LAHORE DURBAR.

The rumour about the Amir of Kabul visiting India, to be present at the Viceregal durbar, which will be held at Lahore in November, is without foundation.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

It is officially stated that the report that the Amir of Kabul is to be present at the Lahore durbar is unfounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome left here, at 5-30 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manilla left here, at 2-30 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej left here at 3 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Sunday.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 101 3-8
3 per cent. Recites 100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 55 5-8
Bar Silver 28½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £38,900,000, decrease, £400,000 ; public deposits, £10,900,000, increase, £2,300,000 ; other deposits, £34,900,000, increase, £300,000 ; other securities, £21,300,000, increase, £1,200,000 ; notes and gold, £33,300,000, increase, £1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 54 per cent. of the liabilities.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

With the sanction of Government his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Alexander, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Browne, appointed 4th Squadron Commander.

1st Bombay Lancers—Surgeon-Captain Whitecombe, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Maitland, on leave.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, 2nd-in-Command, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, with effect from 1st June, 1894, *vice* Colonel Fagan, who has vacated the command.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA XI. VS. COL. HOBDAY'S XXII.

The cricket match of the Gymkhana XI. vs. Colonel Hobday's XXII. was resumed to-day ; and resulted in a victory for the XXII. by twelve wickets. His Excellency Lord Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, and many other visitors came to see the finish. Captain Stockdale bowled in good style and Dr. Wyatt played up well for the XI., making five fours almost in succession. The following are the scores :—

GYMKHANA XI.

First Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Kricksenbeck, c Barrett, b Sutton	0		l-b-w b Holbrooke	15
Dr Wyatt, c Colonel Hobday, b Hancock	2		run out	61
Oates, b Hancock	2		c and b Holbrooke	2
Captain Cox, b Holbrooke	51		b Hancock	18
Dr Trask, c Hayes, b Fernyhough	12		b Holbrooke	2
Vincent, c Barrett, b Hancock	2		b Hancock	4
Newsom, c and b Fernyhough	0		b Holbrooke	0
Wilkins, c and b Holbrooke	9		c Holbrooke, b Hancock	37
Sharp, c Sutton, b Copeland	0		not out	0
Captain Stockdale, c Hancock, b Holbrooke	0		c Blomfield, b Wood	8
Captain Rogers, not out	0		c Wood, b Holbrooke	8
Extras	5		Extras	28
Total	83		Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W		B	R	M	W
Dr Sutton	80	14	7	1		170	65	8	3
Hancock	130	23	11	3		170	65	8	3
Fernyhough	45	15	2	2		55	22	3	0
Dr Copeland	25	7	2	1		35	11	2	0
Holbrooke	..	..	..	..		131	35	9	5
Wood	..	..	..	..		80	17	5	1

COLONEL HOBDAY'S XXII.

Captain Vidal, run out	2	c Trask, b Stockdale	1
Major Blomfield, c Vincent, b Stockdale	4	b Rogers	6
Pottinger, c Stockdale, b Oates	1	b Rogers	0
Captain Hayes, c Vincent, b Stockdale	19	b Stockdale	0
Hancock, c Cox, b Stockdale	17	b Stockdale	1
Bain, b Newsom	2	c Trask, b Stockdale	5
Barrett, b Newsom	1	b Oates	11
Holbrooke, b Stockdale	6	not out	10
Langley, b Stockdale	30	c Krickenbeck, b Stockdale	8
Fernyhough	0	not out	0
Dr Copeland, c Sharp, b Stockdale	15		
Major Hobday, c Sharp, b Stockdale	4		
Dr Barnes, c Newsom, b Stockdale	19		
Johnson, not out	0		
Henderson, b Rogers	0	did not bat	
Riddell, c Rogers, b Stockdale	0		
Colonel Hobday, c and b Sharp	34		
Muscroft, c Vincent, b Stockdale	6		
Dr Parry, c Cox, b Stockdale	0		
Dr Sutton, b Stockdale	26		
Captain Scott, b Stockdale	10		
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total	206	Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W		B	R	M	W
Stockdale	205	73	6	14		60	20	6	6
Cates	45	22	3	1		2	12	1	1
Rogers	50	34	0	2		43	19	2	2
Kickenbah	21	20	0	0					
Newsom	55	22	5	2					
Sharp	35	24	0	1					

THE GORAGULLY SHOOTING CASE.

The trial of Private Meachem, Royal Scots Fusiliers, as already reported by telegraph, concluded on Friday. A statement made by the accused was read out to the jury, by Mr. Justice Rivaz. In it the accused said that on the night in question just near the Brewery, he heard the cry of "loose-wallah" in front. He immediately ran forward loading his rifle as he went. In the hurry and confusion the rifle went off, and the bullet unfortunately struck the tonga driver.

Captain Scudamore, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for the defence, said :—I was adjutant at the time of the occurrence. I was then at Sialkote. I have known the prisoner since December 1892. He is an exceptionally steady, trustworthy, and well-conducted soldier. He is a teetotaler, and a member of the Lodge of Good Templars. He has never had an entry since joining. I happen to know him well as he is one of the Signallers, and I am Regimental Instructor in Signalling.

Cross-examined.—The accused is 23 according to the regimental books. I have been nearly 13 years in the service, 10 years in India. Men on baggage guard have ammunition served out. In Peshawar in December 1891 sentries in my regiment were ordered to challenge, and if no answer was given to a second challenge they were to fire. That order was frequently carried out. I know the circumstances of Meachem's case. Supposing he had heard the cry of "loose-wallah," and saw a native running away, he was certainly justified in firing. Had I been in charge of the party I would have given the order to fire. Loss of a rifle is attended with serious results to the man in charge of it. He is tried by Court-martial. In cantonments a man's rifle is taken away from him and locked up in a rack, but if that rifle is lost he must either make it good, or be court-martialed.

Re-examined.—My remark about challenging referred to sentries only. A man on baggage guard must use his own discretion.

Mr. Parsick, addressing the jury, asked them to consider very carefully the circumstances of the case, especially noting the time at which the incident occurred. It was evident that the whole affair was an accident. In loading his rifle his client had acted in perfect good faith. There was no doubt that a cry of "loose-wallah" had been raised. The jury should remember what a serious thing it was for a soldier to lose his rifle, or arms, entrusted to his charge. He was court-martialed. The rifle, it might be contended, was held carelessly, but it should be remembered that the night was quite dark, and the prisoner was stumbling and pushing through a string of baggage camels. What was more natural than that the rifle should go off by accident ? Mr. Parsick then proceeded to review some of the evidence, especially remarking on the unreliable story of the native coachman. Counsel made an important point of the fact that the wound found on the deceased hinted strongly at the shot being fired from the hip. Mr. Parsick then referred to the good character of the accused.

Mr. Sinclair, in replying, said that all the jury had to consider was whether Meachem killed Sayad Nur by accident or design. That he did kill him was beyond the shadow of a doubt. The theory of accident, counsel considered, was altogether untenable. If it had been an accident, surely the first words the prisoner would have said to Major Downman would have had reference to the fact. Mr. Sinclair further pointed out that the burden of proving the accident lay with the defence, and they had not proved it. With reference to the plea that, whether the shot was fired by accident or design, Meachem was perfectly justified in firing, as he thought his baggage was in danger of being looted, counsel pointed out that the civil law was the same for a soldier as for anybody else. If he infringes that law, he must suffer the consequences. Meachem no doubt thought he was doing his duty, and the sympathy of everybody was with him, but he had broken the law. He may have been acting under orders, but those orders were contrary to the civil law, and he must suffer the consequences.

Mr. Justice Rivaz, in summing up, asked the jury to consider most carefully before delivering their verdict, as the case was a most serious and important one. The learned Judge then generally reviewed the evidence pointing out what facts seemed to be actual, and what doubtful. Proceeding then to the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Justice Rivaz explained and defined the words "murder," and "accident," laying especial stress on the fact that the general principle was that a man must have intended the natural and probable consequences of his own act, unless he could prove otherwise. The learned Judge then proceeded to explain the law with reference to the defence which the accused had set up. It was to be remembered that the law regarding the limits of private defence, whether of person or property, applied to soldiers as well as civilians. Finally the jury were asked to consider (i) whether the prosecution had proved that the accused had caused the deceased's death with criminal intention or negligence ; (ii) whether the whole affair was an "accident" in the sense of the Indian Penal Code.

After an absence of an hour the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of *not guilty* on the first charge, and *guilty* on the second, but they recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Mr. Justice Rivaz, addressing the prisoner, said that although he had been found not guilty of the most serious charge, yet the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was grave enough. It could be punished with transportation for life, but the law in its infinite mercy had laid down no minimum limit of punishment. While taking into consideration the character of the accused, the recommendations of the jury, and the fact that he had acted throughout in perfect good faith, Mr. Justice Rivaz said he thought he would be failing in his duty if he awarded less punishment than would impress upon the prisoner, and his comrades, the danger of firing upon native subjects. The prisoner would, therefore, be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Rivaz then thanked the jury for their attendance, and the case concluded.

Mr. Stockton has an ideal home. The holt which gave its name to his towered and verandahed wooden villa is a hill, commanding a view of half the debatable land so stubbornly contested in Washington's New Jersey campaign. There are cherry-trees along the roads two and three feet through the hole at the height of a man from the ground. The gates of his grounds have never been closed—in America it is considered democratic to leave your garden unfenced, and a brick wall would not be tolerated. After giving his gardeners orders for the day—Mr. Stockton is a most enthusiastic gardener—he works till three. At three he usually goes for a drive. Walking is an effort to him, and it is one of his fads to keep trotting-horses that can do almost racing times. Every winter he and Mrs. Stockton go to an hotel in New York for a few months. He is an admirable after-dinner speaker. Mr. Stockton is a small, dark man, with rather a marked nose, iron-grey hair and moustache, singularly eloquent dark eyes, and the mobile mouth of almost feminine charm, which is so marked a characteristic in the present Archbishop of York. In Mr. Stockton's case this is nearly always wreathed in as pleasant a smile as mortal man could want.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Whatever joy fills the heart of the returning English exile at the sight of the white cliffs of her native land is considerably modified on landing by the realization that one has come back to an abominable climate. Away from our country we forget its insular peculiarities and drawbacks. We feel slandered when foreigners say London has no sun, and deeply injured when our atmosphere is compared to the inside of a cow, or a boiler-house. But at home again we recognize to our sorrow how very unreliable is our weather. It seems as if it were under the direction of some spiteful demon, rather than conducted on a well-arranged scientific basis by a benign providence. If we take out a sunshade, it is sure to provoke rain ; if we buy a pair of skates, it is equally certain to bring on a thaw. If we equip ourselves with macintosh and umbrella, the sun bursts out in a broad mocking smile at our prudence ; if we put on a gala costume for an *al fresco* party, the unsympathetic heavens scowl at our trustfulness and pour a deluge of rain upon us. Under these circumstances it takes some stoicism to rejoice in being British.

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This season has been a specially trying one in the matter of weather. A week of tropical sunshine in April gave us hope of a brilliant summer and tempted everyone who had aspirations towards smartness into wild extravagance in fairylike *toilettes*. Since then Londoners have been living on that hope of summer—the pretty frocks lying ready in the wardrobe, while their owners shiver disconsolately in winter tweeds and fur-lined mantles. For even now we have not summer. Occasionally a bright day comes ; but the wind is always treacherous. So the costumes of the moment are composite. With a flower dappled *foulard* one sees a covert coat, and with a lace trimmed *mousseline de-laine* a furry boa.

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Instead of talking of what is the fashion, our thoughts are occupied with what might, could, would, or should be worn if we had summer weather. Before I left Paris, everyone had shed the last remnant of spring wrappings and appeared in white tulle neckties very crisp and explosive looking in their arrangement ; white veils very fresh and clear, white chip hats, trimmed with white tulle and evanescent flowers like white clematis, or the fly away fluffy heads, called "What's o'clock ;" white gloves, white belts, white *mosquetaire* cuffs and collars ; in fact, Paris was a garden with a population of white butterflies rejoicing with all the gladness of their hearts at having emerged from the chrysalis stage of the spring into the glorious freedom of summer.

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The fashion of wearing these white touches has already spread to London. I saw a girl at church parade with a grey cashmere dress outlined in this way with white. And it looked well. But it was its first appearance in public. How will it look after several days' exposure to the vicissitudes of the English climate ? For these white trimmings are delicate and easily damaged. Horsey men make the same complaint of their white-stockinged hunters. It is always the white leg, they say, that goes lame. But for all that white-footed horses and white-trimmed women will have their admirers, and only the sternly practical shut their eyes to fragile beauty and choose the thing that wears best.

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Somehow Frenchwomen manage to keep their little *chiffons*—I do not know a comprehensive English word for all the little accessories of the costume—incredibly smart and fresh. How it is done is a mystery, for it is not only the wealthy people who get themselves up perfectly in all the little details of costume that are so ruinous to the pocket. The middle class Frenchwoman is also particular to have the white-watered silk folds on her dress spotless, her tulle necktie crisp, her white finger tips unblemished. And in the grades below it is always the same thing. The materials are cheaper—the style less *chic*, but the daintiness of the arrangement is there still—one can recognize the touch of the artist in the knot of the ribbon, the set of the flower, or the twist of the kiss-me-quick.

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This innate talent for arranging the details is one reason why Frenchwomen, not only look better dressed, but preserve their clothes fresh so much longer than we do. In the first instance, we spend quite as much money, time, and thought on our costumes, but while they continue to treat their things with exceeding love and tenderness, we rush in and out of ours with entire disregard of consequences. We forget our smutty atmosphere, our muddy streets, our treacherous climate ; but the Parisian lady does not forget her pretty gown even in church. She picks it up, before she kneels down. So does the young French maiden when she goes about in her best frock in boat or 'bus. The French gentleman also is a pattern of propriety in the care of his clothes. He would stand for ever rather than sit on a dusty bench. The only exception to this general carefulness is the schoolboy—he is as depraved in taste in Paris as in England, Germany, or America, and would prefer a good scuffle in the dust any day, with its attendant deterioration of his appearance to the optional course of walking home peacefully and respectably with his garments in decent condition.

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The pretty short capes which everyone in Paris has been wearing for the last two months have scarcely had a chance to appear in London except in the shop windows ; and even there, it seems as if the really light ones were kept out of sight on account of their unsuitability to the season. In Paris they cannot be too light or diaphanous for the public taste, for their sun is not like ours filtered through a cloudy sky. When it shines there is no doubt about it. Anglo-Indians will probably have no difficulty in realizing how foolish one feels when one has spent much money on a piece of beaded frivolity which thus becomes an instrument of torture. This is one of those experiences for which most people pay dearly.

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At the *Bon Marche* in the Rue de Bac and de Sevres—the great house which belongs to the Venue Boucicault, there is an immense assort of pretty capes, *collets*, and *fichus* of all sorts, from very low prices up to several hundred francs. There are pretty ones made of flounces of black *tulle grecque* with rows of narrow-watered ribbon for less than a louis. But from three to five louis is the price of a nice cape—very fluffy, very smart, and of course very evanescent—for one does not expect these things to last longer than a summer. I liked one with a square yoke covered with jet, a very broad fluffy frill of tulle round the throat, and a couple of box pleated flounces of tulle, following the line of the square yoke. It was newer than the circular cape shape of which one sees too many.

***

With the quaint style of covering the ears with hair, combed down a la 1830, comes the revival of the modest but odious cottage bonnets. I have not seen them worn yet, except by little children in the Champs Elysees, and children can wear anything—at least, their little faces are fresh and worth preserving. But it is a sore disappointment to find after making efforts to catch a glimpse under one of these poke bonnets that the owner is elderly, and not worth looking at. On a set of menu card, I saw an illustration of a similar incident in Paris. The first card shows a gay old French officer following an umbrella from under which appeared a shapely pair of calves in neat buckled shoes, and the last card shows that the ankles, instead of belonging to a pretty girl as the gallant soldier thought belonged to an ugly old priest, who ferociously resented the soldier's curiosity.

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Punch, who goes ahead with the times, has a pretty illustration of the young *Parisienne* with hair *A la mode de* 1830 to the verses.—

Charming Parisienne, you have selected
This funny fashion of dressing your hair
Since with *l'un mille huit cent trente* it's connected
You are convinced that it makes you more fair
Pretty ears *cachees*,
Jeu suis tres facha
What a bad rhyme, but perhaps you won't care.

Charming Parisienne now that your brother
Chokes in a necktie wound twice round his throat,
You have been doubtless impelled to the other
Mode of that date upon which you all doat.
Pretty ears *cachees*
Vons a very tache
Thus to bring back to us days so remote

Charming Parisienne, surely a bonnet,
Coal-scuttle shaped, more consistent would be ;
Hair dressed like yours should no doubt have upon it
Chapeau to hide you completely from me
Pretty ears *cachees*
Papier-maches
They might be made of *for all we can see*.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY AT THE TIVOLI.

At the Tivoli Theatre a large and appreciative audience assembled last night, to witness the refreshing, and delightful Japanese opera, "Mikado," the opening performance of Mr. Harry Stanley's Comic Opera Company. The *libretto* and music were carefully given, and the principal actors who have already proved favourites with the Bombay public, were repeatedly encored. Miss Dolly Childs as Yum-Yum, and Mr. Arthur Fawcett as Nanki-Poo, were demanded to repeat every song that fell to their lot. Mr. Stevenson was, as usual, very successful in the cast of Koko. He fairly brought down the "house." Mr. Royd, the Mikado, sang his own description with the gravity worthy of an Eastern Emperor, and was heartily applauded. Miss Fanny Stanley representing Katisha, could so well conceal the identity that only her graceful acting and songs revealed her as the favourite artiste whom the "theatre-goers" on this side have so often warmly welcomed. Mr. Warner as Poo-Bah, was very funny. Miss Nellie De Lorme, and Miss Lizie Donnelly as Yum-Yum's sisters, played their parts cleverly. On the whole, the first night's production was very satisfactory, and it is more than probable that Mr. Stanley will receive very good patronage to-night when "La Mascotte" will be staged. In consequence of the enormous success and large patronage bestowed last evening, Mr. Stanley announces an extended season for one week ; and the Company open at Poona on Monday, 16th instant.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A correspondent puts a question to me on the subject of long engagements. To say that they are undesirable things is to say that everybody ought to get on quickly. If Fortune is unkind, an engaged couple must wait ; there is no help for it except to break off the engagement, which may be worse than waiting. Let us put it this way. Is it not hard on a girl to secure her engagement and win her affections before the lover "sees his way," while, as yet, he is only beginning a career which may be a long record of disappointment ? Is it not horribly selfish to condemn a girl to the possibility of years of weary waiting while youth flies ? Oh ! But then there would be no engagements if everybody first made sure. There would be quite as many, but they would all be short engagements. Some professions there are in which success is very uncertain ; no one in those professions ought to be engaged, I venture to think, until some measure of success is reasonably certain. In the Civil Service, in banks, in great houses of business, young men know very well that after a certain number of years an income will be secured which will give them the right to marry. Is it too much to ask them to wait until that time is at a reasonably short distance ? Oh ! but someone else may in the meantime—Quite so. Someone else may. Then consider the happiness of Amanda. Is it better for her to wait and wait while youth passes by, or to marry that other man ? Wait, my young friend. It may be that fortune will before long throw into your lap some measure of success. Then, if Amanda is still free, offer her what you have to give ; if Amanda has already taken the ring and the name of that other man, look around you. You may still find another Amanda to console your wounded spirit. The world contains, believe a greybeard, more than one sweet girl.

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There are some unlucky men who never do get on—they flounder, they creep, they hobble along. If they are solicitors, they get only the poorest clients ; if they are literary men, they get nothing but stinted praise from critics and lavish contempt from the public ; if they are clergymen, they either remain curates, or they have to take the poorest and the least desirable churches ; if they are medical men, they get nothing but the alums and the patients who cannot pay. Talk to these men, and will probably find that they seem to possess all the qualities for success—knowledge, ability, zeal, everything. Yet there must be some reasons why of two men who start with the same education and the same ability one gets on and the other does not. The general opinion on the matter is expressed by a writer, little known, of a work, entitled "The Unluky Citizen"—I may refer to him again. His book is dated 1673. He says, quoting from some poet whom I know not :

The Lucky have their Days ; and those they choose :
The Unlucky have their Hours ; and those they lose.

And further : "By many Examples I did make out, that, as the old wife says, 'Give a man Luck and throw him into the Sea.' The Lucky man does as he pleases, he 'hath the world in a String ;' he can be rich when he will, and though he hath bin a Spendthrift and a Prodigal ; nay, although he hath broke twice or twice, yet when he takes up, if he hath a mind to an Estate, it is but wishing for it, and he hath it. Whereas, on the other side, to the Unlucky everything goes Cross and Retrograde ; let him rise early and lye down late, and in all things play the good Husband, yet he is none the better."

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The most important element in success is certainly manner. A bad manner, or a want of good manners, is a defect that proves fatal to thousands. There was a clergyman of my acquaintance—now gone to the other world—who had eloquence, moderate learning, orthodoxy, everything ; but in manners and appearance was what they used to call rustical ; he never trimmed his beard ; his boots were deplorable ; his carriage was rough ; he never wore gloves. Otherwise, he would certainly have been made a bishop. What makes a successful physician ? Medical learning and skill ? No—Manner. Why do we trust one solicitor more than another ? Because he has manner. There is manner even in writing. Why do we like one author more than another. Because his manner, as shown in his books, is pleasing and sympathetic. Therefore, one would recommend to a young man the careful cultivation of manner ; and to a girl one would advise a timely distrust of any young man who has a bad, cold, or repellent manner. He may be a youth of excellent principles and admirable industry, but he will not get on.

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"An old woman is to be burned at Hamburg for the murder of an infant." The murder was atrocious to the highest degree, but can anyone tell me whether the punishment of burning alive has ever been carried out in any civilised country during the present century ? And can anyone tell me if the sentence was actually carried out ? The date of the quotation, which is from a London newspaper, is 1806.

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In the same paper there is an odd story of an interrupted wedding. The bridegroom was a working sawyer, the bride a young lady of corresponding rank and social station. They were married by licence, and it was in the evening, which may be noted by the curious. The officiating clergyman duly began the service. When he came to the words, "To have and to hold," the bridegroom suddenly cried out, as one in the extremity of terror, "Stop ! Stop ! I only meant it to be for a fortnight !" The clergyman stared at him. "I meant it only for a fortnight," repeated this deplorable person. The clergyman closed his book, shook his head in sorrow rather than in anger, and departed to the vestry. The bride screeched and fell fainting into the bridesmaids' arms. It is pleasant to think that she did the proper thing at the right moment ; in after-life the recollection must have consoled her. There were murmurs of gathering tempest among the male members of her family ; the bridegroom swiftly marched down the aisle, and so into the black Night. And there he is still ; nor did the bride ever recover him ! and according to the latest despatches, now eighty-eight years old, she was still screeching and fainting.

Let me recommend to all lovers and students of art a book, entitled "Durer's Little Passion." Albert Durer produced several "Passions." Among them are the sixteen plates, called "The Little Passion in Copper," the twelve large woodcuts, called "The Greater Passion," and the thirty-seven woodcuts, known as "The Little Passion in Wood." The first edition was published in the year 1509-10, without any explanatory text ; the second edition of 1511 was provided with a series of Latin verses, one set for each picture. The third edition appeared in Venice in the year 1612. The blocks then found their way to Rome, where thirty-five of them were bought by one Boissier. They afterwards fell into the possession of Douce, the antiquary, and of Mr. Josi, then Keeper of the Prints of the British Museum. The two missing plates were re-engraved, and this new edition presents us with a complete reprint of the original work, with a preface, which tells us all these things, by Austin Dobson. The book is published by George Bell and Son.

The helmet and the velvet surcoat worn by the Black Prince ; the shield carried at Agincourt by Henry V. ; the tabard of Dugdale, Garter King-at-Arms in 1678 ; the original painting, in all its bright colours, of the procession when Henry VIII. held his first great tournament ; family pedigrees 12 feet long ; coats-of-arms blazoned on every conceivable thing, even the iron back of a fire-place ; a king's pall, all in cloth of gold, very fine to behold ; signet rings of our forefathers ; grants-of-arms, with the king's seal hanging from them—these, and a great many other things, noble and courtly, you saw, perhaps, dear reader, last week, at the Society of Antiquaries. If you did not see them you are an object worthy of the deepest sympathy and pity. If you did, you will agree with me that, if the Society does this kind of thing often, heraldry will once more come into fashion. I wonder, indeed, that ladies have not long since taken it up as a subject admirable for illustration and most interesting as a study.

Let us remember that even as far down as the first thirty or forty years of this century a man was either a gentleman or he was not. Either he had a coat-of-arms or he had not. Doing this or that ; being this or that ; no kind of achievement, no display of genius could make a man a gentleman who was not born of gentle descent. The sovereign alone could do that. Therefore, when Captain Cook was killed, the king granted a coat-of-arms to the family, who thus became gentlefolk. Everybody who pretended to be a gentleman pretended to a coat-of-arms. Captain Osborne, in "Vanity Fair," claimed, you remember, to be of "the cadet branch." Sir Barnes Newcome pretended a descent from Edward the Confessor's barber-surgeon, and so on. In the middle class the coat-of-arms was forgotten, but a crest was universal ; you used to hear, and still hear, people speaking of "the family crest." It is not the crest, good people, that makes the gentleman in the old sense of the word. There is nothing, I believe, to prevent anyone from taking any crest he pleases, but to take a coat-of-arms, or to invent one, is the same thing as dubbing oneself a baronet. Now, one certainly does not want a return to the old practice. It is most convenient for multitudes of us that we should be allowed to call ourselves gentlemen, and, what is more important, that we should insist upon being treated as gentlemen, whether we have coats-of-arms and gentle descent or not. But do not let us pretend. A family should be no more ashamed of having no discoverable right to bear a coat-of-arms than they should be ashamed of not having an hereditary title. And I think that a coat-of-arms being a real and an historical distinction, all *armigeri* should be now properly registered at the College of Heralds as they used to be.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bill connected with army reorganisation, which is now before the Military Department, will be shortly returned to the Legislative Department for final drafting. The final portion of the Bill will be finally drafted next month. It is improbable, however, that the Act will come into force on November 1, as originally anticipated.

Mr. G. W. Forrest, Director of Records to the Government of India and Secretary for Patents, has been ordered home on sick leave and sailed from Bombay yesterday.

The *Madras Mail* learns that on the re-opening of the High Court on Monday, after the long vacation, there will be no Original Court for at least a week, owing to the absence on leave, in continuation of the vacation, of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard. The mere fact that one Judge is away on short leave so disorganises the work of the court that business on one very important side of the court is brought to a stand-still.

A proposal has been made for extending the Madras Railway from Podanur to Dindigul, *via* Dharapuram and Pollachi.

The trade in frozen foods and fruits between Australasia and England has of late been developing with astonishing rapidity. The P. and O. steamers alone carried within the last twelve months 300,000 cases of fruit and butter, not to speak of frozen mutton and poultry, the trade in which had already assumed enormous dimensions.

In the Records of the Geological Survey just published, an excellent suggestion is made that a committee of Bengal colliery managers should be appointed to revise, with the aid of Government, geological maps of the Damuda (Raniganj) coal-field. The map was made thirty-three years ago, and was in 1861 a correct representation of what was then known of the coal-field. Since then many new collieries have been opened out, to say nothing of many borings and important discoveries. The information thus gained has never been published. The proposal of Dr. King that the managers who hold this knowledge should form a working committee, and that plans of the field should be sent to them on which the evidence collected might be recorded, is an excellent one. We would further propose that the Mining Association should identify itself with this proposal, and request the Government to appoint Dr. King to superintend the labours of the committee. Dr. King has a large personal knowledge of the coal-field, and is on excellent terms with all the managers and owners. Under his direction we should soon have a map worthy of the coal-field.

A question regarding exchange compensation allowance, in connection with deputation allowance, recently arose, and it has been decided by the Government of India that deputation allowance does not come within the definition of "salary" as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, and consequently exchange compensation allowance is not admissible in respect of it. Should any case, however, deputation allowance be specially permitted to count as "salary" for calculating leave allowances, it may also count for exchange compensation allowance.

Inquiries made in Peshawar show that certain charges of stealing rifles which Umra Khan of Jandol brought against one Akbar Khan, a British subject, now in Kashmir, are not well founded. Further enquiries, we believe, are being made as to the transport of the rifles to Peshawar and their export across the border.

One of the most striking features of the Indian export trade during the past five years has been the increase in the shipments of castor-oil to the United Kingdom. From 1889-90 to 1892-93 the exports rose from about half-a-million to considerably over a million gallons, and the expansion was so regular that it promised to be continuous. Last year, however, the trade received a check, and the returns show a total of only three-quarters of a million gallons. The castor-oil trade with Australia was also extremely slack, and the aggregate exports to all countries were the lowest on record during the past lustrum. The only expansion took place in the trade with Mauritius and the Straits Settlements.

There was a satisfactory recovery last year in the shipments of indigo to Great Britain. The trade dropped in 1892-93 to about one-third of its ordinary volume, but it again rose last year to a point nearly equal to the average of the past decade. In addition to increased shipments to Great Britain India sent larger supplies of indigo to Austria and Germany, the United States alone among her more important customers showing a heavy decline in purchases. This falling-off is explained by the unsettled state of trade due to the McKinley tariff, the f

be is distinguished. Thus when we read of Thomas Brassey's serious earnestness, his fine integrity, his skill and power of organisation, we are reminded of the characteristics his son displayed when presiding over the sittings of the Opium Commission. The author is fully justified in attributing to Thomas Brassey's success as a contractor, much of the prestige England now enjoys as a nation for commercial enterprise and for carrying through the most gigantic undertakings. The concluding chapters of the book are devoted to sketches of the Fairbairns, Sir William Siemens, and the Rennies, all of whom have contributed greatly to the making of that scientific and material progress which will be amongst the most remarkable achievements of the wonderful nineteenth century.

THE FASTEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

THE new torpedo-boat destroyer—not inaptly named the Hornet—is the best ship in the matter of speed. Her makers, Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, without any reservation, proclaim her the fastest vessel in the world. To be within the mark, they officially write down her speed as 27½ knots per hour, though it is understood that she has made 28. Roughly speaking, the little craft can travel thirty miles an hour, when urged to her best work. The Hornet went out to the Maplin Sands on the other day on a trial trip, but she was not put to her highest speed, and did not make more than 23 knots and a fraction. She had on board such naval constructors as Sir E. Reed, M.P., and Professor Elgar, such experts as Lord Charles Beresford, Sir E. Harland, Professor Lambert, the Commander of the U.S. man-of-war the Chicago, Sir Vesey Hamilton, and Admiral Boys; such lay critics as Mr. Arnold Foster, M.P., Mr. Laird Clowes, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., and a large company of more or less heavy men and charming ladies. The Hornet is not a thing of beauty, though her severe lines and low-lying, dark, narrow hull, four dwarf funnels, and light iron railing for bulwarks, give her a mysterious air of mischief. She is 180 feet long and 18½ feet wide, and as she draws but five or six feet of water, and has to find room below for forty-three officers and men, everything is on the rule of compression. What with mysterious man-holes, plugs, wheels, funnels, fans, miniature railways for torpedo armament, and the necessary space for engines, there is not much clear space anywhere. This boat is sister to the Havock, the torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty, put in commission, and now most highly reported upon both for speed and sea-going qualities, though she is a knot below the new boat in speed. The Hornet, however, is especially interesting because she is fitted up with Yarrow's patent water-tube boilers, which give the additional swiftness. This type of boiler is the simplest and lightest capable of withstanding force draft so far developed, and is being put into most of the "destroyers" which are being built for the Government. The Hornet cost between 26,000l. and 40,000l., and there are forty-two of the brood now ordered by the Admiralty.

The most curious sensation experienced by the visitors was the absence of vertical vibration. It was more like a railway train than a ship in this respect. The Hornet, when fairly under way, sped fiercely ahead, the tearing of the engines (two sets of inverted triple-expansions) producing a mighty rushing sound not easily described, though it ought to be reckoned in the wages of the men who have to endure it. The sea was comparatively smooth, and there was no opportunity to note how the vessel, in her straight, strong cleavage of the waters, would have cut through decent waves. We ran out to the Mouse lightship, and attained the highest speed at the measured mile on the Maplin Sands, then "boated ship, and on the return flight performed some evolutions to prove how she answered her helm, swooping round in circles like a seabird, and, in the short, doing anything the helmsman required. She is steered either from inside the conning-tower, or by a secondary wheel aft. Many who ascended the conning-tower where the 12-pounder quick-firing gun, with an all-round fire, is mounted forward (with two 6-pounders abaft, one on each side) fought shy of the circular holes by which the engine-works were reached, but those who descended on the Jack-in-the-box principle, learned all about the interior of the Hornet. Quite in the bows are the chain-locker and torpedo-tube. Then come the forecastle and its berths, and behind the conning-tower is a larger cabin, with the magazines below. Behind the cooking and store stowage are the large water-tight compartments of the four Yarrow water-tube boilers, developing with ease 4,000 horse power, the over-head fan and gun engines working on the closed stockhold system. The main engines are next, and in this compartment are the steam steering-engine, air-compressing engine for charging torpedoes, dynamo and engine for electric light, and distilling apparatus. Cabins for the engineers, and officers' quarters, with bread and store room rearward, bring us to the stern. The officers and men are not so badly housed as might be supposed; there is certainly room to swing the historical cat, but as the space is necessarily confined, extra pains have been taken to make the crew comfortable. The consumption of coal is surprisingly small. The Destroyers can steam a ten-knot speed on 3½ cwts. per hour; in other words, a vessel like the Hornet can run from 3,000 to 3,400 knots without a fresh supply of fuel in the bunkers, and, by piling up coal on deck and cramming it in the stokeholds, she might make the distance at a push, 4,500 miles. Mr. Yarrow and his assistants on board were warmly congratulated upon the success of the trip, which, bar an occasional rain form, was as pleasant as it was interesting.

AN AMERICAN ON ENGLAND.

AMERICA has lately sent "a cousin" to take notes about us, and his report appears in the form of a volume, "Our English Cousins" (Sampson Low). In its present form it has been, to some extent, anticipated by magazine articles of the author, Mr. Richard Harding Davis. It appears, however, at the right moment, for it contains an account of the Derby and of Ascot. The latter of these sporting festivals our author calls "The" Ascot. He should not have been abandoned by his British friends in that way, while he was reading his proofs. We take it from him, though we would take it from no one else, that the Derby, "whatever it may have been to the English people in the past, seems to be chiefly patronised to-day by costermongers and Americans." Forty thousand costermongers and gypsies and twenty thousand Americans is his count for the Derby day that he saw. This still leaves a few myriads of sight-seers unstabulated; but, probably, when Mr. Davis had reached his sixtieth thousand, he felt the need of repose. He was not counting all the time, for he manged to see the race; and he thinks it a beautiful example "of how grand a thing a horse race can be." This, however, does not blind him to the meanness of some of its attendant circumstances. He saw the welsher running for his life, and drew a patriotic moral from it. "When Englishmen used to deprecate the sad prevalence of lynchlaw in some parts of my own country, I used to ask them if they had ever heard a man cry 'welsher,' in England, and they would fall back on the evils of our Protective tariff, and of our use of ice-water at dinner." Ascot is naturally presented in contrast to the Derby. It is a smart sight, but, to our author's mind, there are too many women to make it a thoroughly sporting race-meeting. There seemed to him to be at least four women—generally twins, to judge by their gowns—to every man. They all appeared to be afraid of "mussing" their frocks. The enclosure is a trifle disappointing, especially to an American. "Royalty is either Royal or it is nothing, and when it steps off the red plush, and walks over to Tattersall's to back Orvieto, it loses its only excuse and its only interest."

At Henley, which is another of the "race meetings" described, the visitor is impressed, as he is at all such gatherings in England, with the system and the order. "The rules which govern the Henley week are as strictly in force as those which govern the Bank of England, and are quite as excellent." That is the great thing about England—its law and order, which keeps the hired carringes out of the Row, which arrests you for throwing an envelope out of a hansom cab"—oh! oh!—"and which controls the position of your carcase at Henley." From this, we pass to the humours of an English election. Here Mr. Davis remarks, as points of difference between this country and his own, the absence of bribery here, and the number of persons who work without hope of getting anything for it. A general election in England, he says, is conducted by the entire people. Every class works for its party, and for its candidate, in its own way. Heckling is the blot. It shows "a cruel, brutal love of torturing something, even if that thing is a man. It is the bull-baiting of the present day." But there are compensations. The Corrupt Practices Act in its working is the greatest triumph and glory of an English election. "It is quite safe to say that bribery, as we know it, is not known in England. The laws are against it, the sentiment of the people is against it, and the condition of things at the present time is against it."

Undergraduate life at Oxford is the next thing passed under review. The undergraduate impresses Mr. Davis as the most interesting combination of shyness and audacity he has ever met. He seems at first to wish you at the bottom of the sea, but he ends by asking you to breakfast in the most hospitable way in the world. The truth is, he is neither proud nor conceited; he is only shy. There is more of the British possession for rule. British college life—too much of it to please our visitor. It is delightfully inconsequential, he thinks, to regard smoking as more pernicious at eleven o'clock than at ten. Equally absurd is the rule which fines an undergraduate of Balliol, and his friends as well, if he, or they, pass the gate after nine. "I used to leave that college for no other reason than to hear the man at the gate say: 'You are charged to Mr. ——, sir,' which meant that one of the undergraduates would have to pay the college one large penny because I chose to go out, and come in again, at the unnatural hour of ten in the evening." London in the Season, and the contrast between the West and the East end, complete the picture. All is done in good nature and good faith, and the book is an excellent example of a modern American study of our social life. In our studies of America we have still great arrears of courtesy, candour, and well-bred consideration, to make up. This writer, like so many of his countrymen, evidently tries to understand us, and wishes to see us at our best. There are some exaggerations, but they are all on the side of good nature. He has also some mistakes; but these are inevitable, and, as they are not made in bad faith, it would be bad breeding to make too much of them. A writer of this stamp renders a distinct service to two countries by helping to make their comradeship of relation a brotherhood of sentiment and understanding.

SOME Washington statisticians, who have been engaged four years in examining the last census returns for the United States, report the widows are nearly three times as numerous as the widowers. The secret of this, no doubt, is that widows find some difficulty in re-marrying. Again, divorced men have re-married to a greater extent than divorced women.

MR. RUSKIN'S NEW BOOK.

CONCERNING "Verona, and Other Lectures" by Mr. Ruskin, which were published on the 15th ultimo, the *Chronicle's Reviewer* writes:—There will be a great welcome for this fresh volume from Mr. Ruskin's pen—a volume touched in every sentence with the exquisite grace of style, rich in mature thought and fruitful suggestion, and gleaming with vivid fancy. It contains five chapters, the first three belonging to his *annus mirabilis* 1870, the last two being fruit of 1882-85 With respect to the last two, Mr. Ruskin, never hasting if never resting, has followed to the full the Horatian precept, by keeping them back to mature for nine years; in the case of the first three, the Horatian period is well-nigh tripled. Three of the five chapters were read as lectures during Mr. Ruskin's tenure of the Slade Professorship at Oxford; one of the others was prepared for similar delivery, but was in fact replaced by another discourse; the remaining lecture is now for the first time given to the public. The illustrations, it is needless to say, are of extreme beauty and delicacy.

The first lecture, on "Verona and its Rivers," gives title to the volume. On its delivery at the Royal Institution, on Feb. 4, 1870, it was more or less briefly and imperfectly reported; and the subject, as well as the form drew not a little public attention. Mr. Ruskin, had just returned to England from a stay of some months at Venice and Verona, where he had been studying early architecture and sketching buildings threatened with imminent "restoration." The description of Verona, its situation and surroundings, is the perfection of natural simplicity and vividness. Planted "upon this mountain promontory, which at its base has been the beginning of lovely building, and at its extremity the beginning of accurate science," you are directed to contemplate the landscape at its feet. Then from this specular mount you are thus led to recall the

ASSOCIATIONS OF ART, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY:

Now, I do not think that there is any other rock in all the world from which the places and monuments of so complex and deep a fragment of the history of its ages can be visible, as from this piece of crag, with its blue and prickly weeds. For you have there beneath you actually the birthplaces of Virgil and of Livy, the homes of Dante and Petrarch, and the source of the most sweet and pathetic inspiration to your own Shakespeare; the spot where the civilisation of the Gothic kingdoms was founded on the throne of Theodoric, and where whatever was strongest in the Italian race redeemed itself into life by its league against Barbarossa. You have the cradled natural science and medicine in the schools of Padua; the central light of Italian chivalry in the power of the Scaligers; the chief stain of Italian cruelty in that of Ezzelin; and lastly, the birthplace of the holiest art—for among these hills, or by this very Adige bank, were born Mantegna, Titian, Correggio, and Veronese.

Now I hope some day to trace out a few threads of this history, especially that of the earlier times, unspeakably full of pathetic interest: there are no tragedies like the tragedies of Verona under the Gothic and Lombard Kings. To-night I shall keep to my poor old work, only among the Stones of Verona, instead of Venice.

HIS ILLUSTRATIONS

having created the situation with its main shades of spiritual feeling, Mr. Ruskin unfolds to the audience his fine drawings (some of which are now reproduced as illustrations in the present volume) in three series—representing so-called Lombard architecture, Gothic architecture, and the early period of Revival with its connected painting. On these he comments in succession, always leading his auditors up to the feeling and spirit that animates the work in discussion. Thus:—

And now, thirdly, we come to the period when classical literature and art were again known in Italy, and the painters and sculptors, who had been gaining steadily in power for two hundred years—never not of practice merely, but of race also—with every circumstance in their favour around them, received their finally perfect instruction both in geometrical science, in that of materials, and in the anatomy and action of the human body. Also, the people about them—the models of their work—had been perfected in personal beauty by chivalric war; in imagination by a transcendental philosophy; in practical intellect, by every struggle for self-help and by commerce, not in falsely-taught, or vile, or unclean things, but in lovely things, beautifully and honestly made. And now, there-fore, you get out of all the world's long history since it was peopled by men till now—you get just fifty years of perfect work. Perfect. It is a strong word. It is also a *true* one. The doing of these fifty years is unaccusably Right, as art. What its sentiment may be—whether too great or too little—whether superficial or sincere, is another question; but as artist's work, it admits no conception of anything better.

ALPINE IRRIGATION.

As one of the "Masters," Carpaccio here appeared for the first time in Mr. Ruskin's writings; "but I can tell you positively that Carpaccio's work is faultless." During this period, Bellini and Mantegna, as well as Carpaccio, were in the prime of life; and the others among the greatest of this great age, whom Mr. Ruskin enumerates, are Luini, Lionardo, Andrea Verrocchio, Cima da Conegliano, Perugino, and (though only in early life belonging to the school) Raphael. Some of the suggested grounds which fostered their greatness seem to reflect with bitter severity on other ages, not excluding our own. Then Mr. Ruskin proceeds to speak of the great rivers and the terrible inundations which devastate the valleys. Here is a fine passage in praise of Alpine irrigation in terraces:—

You must all well know the look of the Alps chain, seen from Milan or Turin late in summer—how little snow is left, except on Monte Rosa; how vast a territory of brown mountain-side, heated and barren, without rocks, yet without forest. There is in that brown-purple mass, and along the flanks of every valley that divides it, another Lombardy of cultivated land; and every drift of rain that swells the mountain streams, if it were caught where it falls, is more truly rain of gold than fell in the tower of Danae. But we seek gold beneath the rocks; and we will not so much as make a trench along the hillside to catch it when it falls from heaven; and where if not so caught, it changes into a frantic monster, first ravaging hamlet and field in fury, and then sinking, along the shores of Venice, into poisoned sleep. Think what that belt of the Alps might be—up to 5,000ft. above the plain—if a system of terraced irrigation, which even half-savage nations discovered and practised long ago, in China and in Borneo, and by which our own engineers have subdued districts of farthest India, were but in part also practised here—here, in the oldest and proudest centre of European arts, where Lionardo da Vinci—master among the masters—first discovered the laws of the ceiling clouds, and wandering streams, so that to this day his engineering remains unbettered by modern science; and still this centre of all human achievements of genius, no thought has been taken to receive with sacred art these great gifts of quiet snow and flying rain. Think, I repeat, what that south slope of the Alps might be: one paradise of lovely pasture and avenued forest of chestnut and blossomed trees, with cascades, docile and innocent as infants, laughing all summer long from crag to crag and pool to pool, and the Adige and the Po, the Thorn and the Ticino, no more defiled, no more alternating between fierce flood and venomous languor, but in calm, clear currents, bearing ships to every city, and health to every field of all that azure plain of Lombard Italy.

This first chapter is very richly illustrative of some of the most characteristic qualities of Mr. Ruskin's many-sided mind. The second lecture, "The Story of Arachne" is now printed for the first time. It was delivered on Dec 13, 1870, at the distribution of prizes gained by students in the Woolwich branch of the Science and Art Department. In it he speaks of

"FOUR PIECES OF EDUCATION,"

to which I owe whatever happiness or power remains to me." They are these:—

First: I was taught to be obedient. That discipline began early. One evening . . . when I was yet in my nurse's arms, I wanted to touch the tea-urn, which was boiling merrily. It was an early taste for bronzes, I suppose; but I was resolute about it. My mother bid me keep my fingers back: I insisted on putting them forward. My nurse would have taken me away from the urn, but my mother said, "Let him touch it, Nurse." So I touched it—and that was my first lesson in the meaning of the word Liberty. It was the first piece of Liberty I got; and the last which for some time I asked for.

Secondly: I was taught to be quiet. When I was a very little child, my parents not being rich, and my mother having to see to many things herself, she used to shut me into a room upstairs, with some bits of wood and a bunch of keys, and say, "John, if you make a noise you shall be whipped." To that piece of education I owe most of my powers of thinking, and—more valuable to me still—of amusing myself anywhere and with anything.

Thirdly: As soon as I could run I was taken down to Croydon, and left to play by the River Wandle; and afterwards, when I was older, to Cumberland and York shire, and that was the most important part of my science and art education; the rest I've done pretty nearly for myself, with help of books.

Then, the fourth thing I was taught was Kindness to Animals, and curiosity about seeing them—not stuffed in a scientific manner, but with their heads set on their shoulders in their own way. And then he goes on to speak of animals, and in particular of the Arachne, the Spider, and to suggest the inevitable social and moral lessons, with winning charm. Closely connected with the "Arachne" is the third chapter, "The Torrcise of Ægina," addressed to a different class of hearers, yet continuing the same subject. The fourth and fifth chapters—"Candida Casa" and "Mending the Sieve"—were intended for one of the volumes of "Our Fathers have Told Us," a general review of Christian history, to be accomplished in ten little volumes. "Candida Casa"—"The White House"—is the ancient name for Whitehorne or Witherne Abbey, on the Solway—the home of one branch of Mr. Ruskin's family; "but of course it was about St. Ninian's famous foundation there that he meant to write." The chapter is the introduction to a sketch of

EARLY CHRISTIANITY,

especially monastic Christianity, in Britain.

There are of course two stages—first, the fall of the Druid faith before the classic gods of the Romans—the "Gods" of Lear and Cymbeline; and, secondly, the diffusion amidst Roman law, and civil luxury, of the fresh and recent faith in Christ.

These two states of the national mind have been, strange to say, of all that England has passed through, most fruitful and enduring among us at this day. The relation of literature and art to the religion of the Saxon has passed altogether from our own—the red cross of Norman devotion is on the English knight's breast only as an order of merit, and has been effaced utterly from the national coin, while the proud legend of the Protestant monarchy, "FID. DEF.", shortened already to its initials, is likely soon also to disappear But the natural virtue of Cordelia and Imogen remains still the standard of honour to British maid and wife, and the Christianity of Arthur is still the inspiration of our noblest British song.

The last chapter opens with some interesting references to Walter Scott's influence upon Mr. Ruskin's mind, and deals mainly with St. Benedict and St. Bernard. Where the "Mending of the Sieve" comes in must be learned from the chapter itself. There is nothing fresh to say of the value of Mr. Ruskin's writings, and we need only add that his countless admirers have a new delight and a new exhortation before them

LOVE IN NOVELS.

A WRITER in *La Nouvelle Review* remarks that the basis of all the novels which appear is evidently love—love under all its aspects, with its dissolute passion or its lying glorifications, with its illusions of heart or its fleshly lust; most frequently exaggerated, unbridled, often cynical, and often odious. The novels published by booksellers or as the *feuilletons* of newspapers have no object save to interest us in love, as though, outside of love, there was nothing interesting. Never have so many novels been written; never have so many novels been written which are both licentious and tiresome. This immorality without bounds has taught us one thing: that vice is lacking in attraction. The writers intended to excite the passions of their readers; they have not even succeeded in amusing them. The unwholesome productions which were to rejuvenate art have suddenly fallen into decay. In place of a new era arising, it is disgust which has arrived, and these innumerable books have resulted in making us love virtue, were it only to taste the pleasure of a novelty and the charm of a change. In this way a serious reaction, both universal and very significant, has arisen in favour of decent novels.

If you search for the reasons of this change of opinion, which it is not possible to deny, you will find them in love alone, in the manner in which love has been depicted and described. It is the manner in which love is conceived which constitutes the interest of a book, which renders it moral or otherwise. Æsthetics may accept or not the question of morality in a matter of art. The consequences of that question, in its results to the public, are indisputable. In order to show the action of love-stories on the morals of an epoch, it would be perhaps useful to state the different fashions in which literature has regarded love—if love had really varied its presentations and modified its literary expression from age to age. It is my opinion, however, that it is always the same literary expression which returns from age to age. At all times, works of passion have vied with sentimental works in the effort to gain the favour of the public; and equivocal gallantry has tried to supplant true love. Our century has not invented pornography; that existed in previous centuries. It has undergone revivals rather than transformations. The good and the bad, the pure and the impure, have always existed side by side in society, just as they exist side by side in each individual. All the difference is that in our time passion, instead of being depicted as a matter of jest or raillery, has tried to justify its effrontery and has formulated its pretensions unscrupulously, as though art was nothing but impudence, and there were no novels absolutely pure which are master-pieces. A further difference is that works of passion, formerly rare and special, have invaded literature to such a degree that people imagine there is no emotion worth depicting outside of love. This invasion brings happiness to no one. Art has become monotonous. The public, surfeited by this sort of thing, has become exacting. Love has been made so exclusive a condition of novels that we have a right to ask whether it is the only necessary condition.

What is a novel? If you admit that it is an imaginary history, adventure, or narrative of manners, written or not written with the aid of documents, you admit substantially that there may be excellent novels without love in them. Why should it be obligatory to put in a novel the passion of love in preference to any other passion? One can comprehend that love may be attractive, but can also comprehend that you can do without it. Our most beautiful French tragedy, *Athalie*, is a piece without love. Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides have written admirable dramas without that element of interest, and the ancients had in this respect a theory of æsthetics directly opposed to ours. If the theatre can do without love, as Racine and Voltaire thought, why cannot the novel, which is but a species of *bourgeois* drama? There is no love in "Xavier de Maistre," in the "Andrea Cornelis" of Sourgier, in the "Abbe Tigrane" of Ferdinand Fabre, in the "Legend of St. Julian" of Flaubert, in the immortal "Robinson Crusoe," in certain tales of Daudet and of Maurassant. If love is not absolutely necessary to the construction of a novel, why does it absorb the whole work? Even if you admit love into a novel, is it not possible to have decent and honest love? Is it true that a novel ceases to be literary the moment it endeavours to be moral? Passion has its place in art and in society as well. Are novelists bound to describe the bad side only? Are art and modesty irreconcilable, and, because there are bad books, must it be concluded that we cannot have good ones? There can be but one answer to all these questions. The novelists who pretend that the whole of art is comprised in depicting impure love, ignore what is by far the chief part of human life and of human nature. There are still in the world honest women, pure young girls, heroic mothers, faithful wives, loyal natures. There are yet on this earth virtue, duty, devotion, honour. If this did not exist, art, literature, and society would long since have disappeared.

THE SCIENCE OF SWEARING.

PROFESSOR GARGOYLE, you must understand, has travelled to and fro in the earth culling these flowers of speech—a kind of recording angel, but without any sentimental tears. His collection, however, only approaches completeness in the western departments of European language. Going eastward, he found such an appalling and tropical luxuriance of these ornaments as to despair at last altogether of even a representative selection. "They do not curse," he says, "at door-handles, and shirt-studs, and in fact other trifles as will draw down the meagre discharge of an Occidental, but when they do begin——I hired a promising looking man at Calcutta, and after a month or so refused to pay his wages. He was unable to get at me with the big knife he carried, because the door was locked, so he sat on his hams outside under the verandah from a quarter past six in the morning until nearly ten cursing—cursing in one steady, unbroken flow—an astonishing spate of blasphemy. He cursed my family from me along the female line back to Eve, and then, having toyed with me personally for a litte while, he started off along the line of my possible posterity to my remotest great-grandchildren. Then he cursed me by this and that. My hand ached taking it down, he was so very rich. It was a perfect anthology of Bengali blasphemy—vivid, scorching, and variegated. Not two alike. And then he turned about and dealt with different parts of me. I was really very fortunate in him. Yet it was my despondency to think that all this was from one man, and that there are six hundred million people in Asia."

"Your common Englishman now scarcely curses at all. A more colourless and conventional affair than what in England is called swearing one can scarcely imagine. It is just common talk, with some half-dozen orthodox bad words dropped in here and there in the most foolish and illogical manner. Fancy having orthodox words! I remember once [illegible] into a third-class smoking carriage on the Metropolitan Railway about one o'clock, and finding it full of rough working men. Everything they said was seasoned with one incredibly stupid adjective, and no doubt they thought they were very desperate characters. At last I asked them not to say that word again. One forthwith asked me, 'What the ——— really cannot quote these puerilities—'what the idiotic devils that mattered to me?' So I looked at him quietly over my glasses, and I began. It was a revelation to these poor fellows. They sat openmouthed, gasping. Then those that were nearest me began to edge away, and at the very next station they all bundled out of the carriage before the train stopped, as though I had some infectious disease. And the thing was just a rough imperfect rendering of some mere common places, passing the time of day as it were, with which the heathen of Aleppo used to favour the servants of the American missionary. Indeed, if it were not for the ladies there would be nothing in England that one could speak of as swearing at all. They have agreed to consider certain words, for no very good reason, bad words. It is a pure convention; it has little or nothing to do with the actual meaning, because for every one of these bad words there is a paraphrase or synonym considered to be quite suitable for polite ears."

"There is a pretty department of the subject which I might call grace swearing. 'Od's fish,' cried the King, when he saw the man climbing Salisbury spire; 'he shall have a patent for it—no one else shall do it.' One might call such little things Wardour Street curses. 'Od's bodkins' is a ladylike form, and 'Od's posies' a variety I met in the British Museum. Every gentleman once upon a time aspired to have his own particular grace curse, just as he liked to have his crest, and his book-plate, and his characteristic signature. It fluttered pleasantly into his conversation, as Mr. Whistler's butterfly comes into his pictures—a signature and a delight. 'Od's butterfly!' I have sometimes thought of a little book of grace-words and heraldic curses, printed with wide margins on the best of paper. It might be got up by Elkin Mathews and John Lane, and its cover should be of soft red leather, stamped with little gold flowers. It might be made a birthday book, or a pocket diary—'Daily Invocations.' Coming back to wrathy swearing, I must confess I am sorry to see it decay. It was such a thoroughly hygienic and moral practice. Certainly, didn't you know that? Any scientific person will carry me out in this. You see if anything annoying happens to a man, or if any powerful emotion seizes him, his brain under this irritation begins to discharge energy at a tremendous rate. All primitive men and most animals swear. It is an emotional shunt. Your cat swears at you because she does not want to scratch your face. And the horse, because he cannot swear, drops dead. So you see my reason for regretting the decay of this excellent and most wholesome practice."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MRS. FAWCETT has just presented to Newnham College the large collection that she made of photographs of babies whose mothers have received a University education. These vigorous and healthy-looking infants make havoc of the assertion that the higher education of women unfits them for the first duty that they owe to their country and to the race.

MAN, according to a writer in the *Sybarite*, "does not care to wed the insipid, harmless, unlovable, inanimate female nonentity, who passes through life with half-closed eyes—who, if never known to say an unkind word, would never do a kind action. How many are there of this type, who disappear noiselessly as they lived, without leaving trace of their earthly mission, which to their acquaintances was ever an enigma! Man does not care to marry the 'up-to-date,' good-all-round He-girl, kind and good-hearted, warm and affectionate, though she be. Man is conceited and self-opinionated, he does not want a master. And thus many a female athlete—beautiful in face, and finely proportioned, in every way qualified to rear noble children—goes forward in the vale of years without change of name, no tiny arms around her neck, no tiny mouths to smother her with kisses. She, who might have rendered good service to the State, becomes soured, disagreeable, snappish, and snarling, and dies a spinster. Man does not care to wed the dictatorial, argumentative, learned college student, who as wife would argue logically and treat with contempt her less gifted husband. Learned girls seldom require the talent of silence."

"SHIRLEY" ON JOWETT AND SCOTT.

"SHIRLEY," who writes "Table Talk" in "Good Words," is himself a hero-worshipper, or at least a heroine-worshipper. When the character of Maria Verticordia, of the Queen of Scots, is in question, he abides all challengers, and some of them strike his shield sharply enough. He should therefore be aware that other people also have their heroes, and when he writes about the late Master of Balliol and about Sir Walter Scott, he should be very careful. The small but not ill-armed clan of Jowettians, and clan Scott, too, proverbially "the Rough Clan," may not be very well pleased with "Shirley's" remarks on their chieftains—remarks that can scarcely be called genial. "There was a good deal about the Jowett worship that was incomprehensible to men who had not been at Balliol," and to the author of "The New Republic," who had been at Balliol. We admit the fact, but the cause was obvious. What was "worshipped" in Mr. Jowett was the perfect generosity, kindness, and unselfishness of his behaviour among those who knew him best. Thus, when a young tutor, he met on the stairs a boasting undergraduate who also read. He scarcely knew him, but asked leave to "cosch" him privately, naturally for love of learning and of the college, without fee. When an hour for meeting over books had to be settled, it turned out that Mr. Jowett could only spare the hour between midnight and one o'clock. All the rest of his time was already engaged—on the same terms. This was but a single example of the Master's eagerness to spend, and he spent in the interests of study, and of his college. The more a man was poor, shy, unattractive, unpopular, the more the Master stood his friend. His money he did not regard as his own, but as a trust; and in addition to his public gifts to Balliol his unknown beneficences came from the most open hand that ever concealed its kind deeds. Speaking to a very intimate friend of his, and of an undergraduate who had certainly not sought him much, the Master said many kind things, and added, "but he's such a——d fool." The unprecedented vigour of the remark, and its transparent accuracy, made that undergraduate, "when he came for to hear of it," one of Mr. Jowett's "worshippers." But, beyond his sense of humour, and his unselfish affection for his college and his pupils, and his extreme generosity, and his ardent love of goodness, and of the good—as of Gordon—the Master had a secret power of strength and consolation, and a fixed certainty of religious faith, which made those who really knew him think of him as of no other man. Those who really knew him, as a rule, were Balliol men. Balliol men who, as "Shirley" says about the author of "The New Republic," wrote concerning Mr. Jowett "with industrious and felicitous animosity," were perhaps not very much esteemed in college, and the introduction of their censures now is hardly graceful. That tomahawk might be buried.

The old story of the silent undergraduate, as, indeed, "Shirley" remarks, is probably a myth. The Master was not commonly a brilliant talker as a rule; in fact, William the Silent can hardly have been less of a chatterbox. For his silence there were probably two reasons. First, he was naturally very shy; hence his sermon against shyness. Next, his time was overoccupied, and probably when he was in company his mind was often absent, at his work. Thus casual acquaintances, like "Shirley," did not find him a brilliant companion. Nobody ever said that he was a Sydney Smith, or like Mr. Froude or Mr. Huxley, whom "Shirley" "equals in renown" with Sydney Smith. The Master, it seems, held his tongue steadily, through Dr. Hill Burton's discourse of old Scotch Kirk scandals. No doubt when David Williamson was trotted out, with his daring exploits at Cherry Trees, which won the unaffected praise of his Majesty Charles II., of blessed memory, the Master "never opened his lips," but was "obviously entertained." The Master acted like a wise man: the "Kryptadia" of the Covenant were matter strange to him, he had no light to throw upon Dainty Davy. Two other heroes are more kindly dealt with by "Shirley." One is Mr. R. L. Stevenson, who called the Ettrick Shepherd "a Presbyterian Faun," a very pretty quip, and true. The other is Christopher North. "Shirley" edited selections from the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and the public did not buy them and "Shirley" returned his editorial cheque to Mr. Blackwood, and Mr Blackwood made a neat and appropiate quotation from "The Legend of Montrose." "Shirley" thinks little, and so do we, of the critical insight of a generation to which that perfect fooling" of the "Noctes" "is mere foolishness." But the prime of the fooling is in Scotch, and the public of England finds the Shepherd as hard to read as Chaucer. "Between pirate-fighter and Peden the Prophet," the Shepherd oscillates, as Mr. Stevenson says; but what does the English public know of Peden the Prophet, that very dirty and distinguished Covenanter? The audience for the "Noctes," now, is fit, but lamentably few. Moreover, much of the interest is local, and is missed by those who never "felt the breeze down Ettrick break." "Shirley" thinks that, "in consule Planco" (sic), the "wild animal spirits" of "Blackwood's Magazine" startled Sir Walter Scott. Yes, he may not have admired "Z." on Keats, in an article much more malevolently offensive than the famous "Quarterly" critique.

Sir Walter Scott was a gentleman. The "wild spirits" of the period caused the death of Scott's friend, Bozzy's son, Sir Alexander Boswell, and of John Scott, killed in a duel, in which Lockhart was most unfortunately involved. Sir Walter Scott was not so much of that kind of work. "Was it safe?" No, it was not, nor reputable; it bred hatred and death, and Sir Walter should have had less, not more, to do with these literary rowdies. "Christopher; at the worst, was a generous savage, who did not scalp his foes, except when the provocation was excessive." No, he scalped his friends, when there was no provocation at all. The most cruel, the most cold-blooded, the most bitterly personal assault ever made on Sir Walter Scott, made when he was old, sick, over-wrought, half-paralyzed by work and incipient apoplexy, was made by "the generous savage," in "Noctes Ambrosianæ." The occasion was Scott's "Letters on Demonology," a piece of hack-work, done in the endeavour to pay his debts. It is not well done, it "smells of the apoplexy," though it is cited with praise by such a distinguished French specialist as Monsieur Boismont. On this book, and on Scott's personal manner and aspect, on the old stories which are repeated, as old men will, the generous savage fell with eager glee. For once Scott felt the wound, as the dying lion felt the donkeys kick. His scalp is at Christopher's belt, not a doubt of it. This result of "wild spirits" must have been very ungrateful to Sir Walter. Wilson was, as a rule, a generous man, though noisy, for a Professor of Moral Philosophy, a kind of secular Chalmers. Of course, as he is in this vein, "Shirley" repeats the old "clavers" about Wolf's "land hunger," and "lairdship." Well, there never was such a laird, nor one who so lavishly and wisely made his land a happy and abundant home for every man who dwelt on the two or three farms of Abbotsford and Kaeside. Had he been laird of broad Scotland, he would have made it an earthly paradise. This was his simple ambition within his own very narrow limits. Moreover, land to him was a picturesque thing, "a wood." He clothed the bare hills with wood. He did not want acres for acres' sake, but because here was the Rhymer's Glen, there was "Turn Again," where the Scots rallied against the Kers in the last Border clan-fight; and here, again, was Cauldshiels Loch, the home of the water horse. Scott's "motives," "Shirley" admits, "were not consciously sordid." Not exactly; they were the motives of a poet, a dreamer, and, in his degree, a great social benefactor. Most Scots know these facts, all might know them, and we recommend them to the consideration of Queen Mary's champion.—*Daily News.*

KAISER WILHELM II. does not appear to have had his nerves shaken or his vivacity impaired by the little surgical operation which has kept him in-doors for a few days. On the contrary, his Majesty has been planning, it is said, during his brief seclusion, the conquest of new fields of knowledge and experience. He has determined to be the first reigning monarch to trust his annointed head to a balloon. The ascent, if rumour may be credited, will take place very soon from Greifswald, the little Pomeranian town on the line from Stralsund to Stettin, and about twenty miles from the Baltic coast. One of the balloons constructed for the aerostatic department of the War Office will be used on the occasion.

THE counsel who were retained for the Duke of Sutherland were confident of success, but their client was anxious above all things for a settlement out of court. "Atlas" of the *World* states that he hears that the Prince of Wales, with his usual tact and good sense, exerted his influence in order to bring about a compromise. If the Dowager-Duchess had lost her case she would have been left with scarcely anything, besides being saddled with the enormous costs of the suit. As a matter of fact, the Dowager-Duchess does not get more than a fourth of the whole amount which she would have taken under the will. Her claim of £300,000 on the Scottish "Earldom of Sutherland" estates disappears, and it is not generally known that the whole of the furniture at Stafford House, Trentham, and Dunrobin, would have passed to her, together with the plate, china, pictures, and a vast number of objects of art. It happened by a strange oversight that a great deal of very valuable property which, as a rule, is entailed was absolutely at the disposal of the late Duke.

REPORTS from St. Petersburg state that the recent ukase of the Czar reserving to himself the right of appointing and dismissing officials has created a great sensation there. The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes an interesting letter from the Russian capital. The writer predicts that the Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Woronzoff-Dashkoff, who is also at the head of the Civil Cabinet, must necessarily gain in influence what other officials lose. Count Woronzoff likes, says the correspondent, to surround himself with beautiful officers, and has even pushed the sons of Mars into the administration of the Court theatres and on to the stage, where the actors and actresses have to deal with administrative officials in military uniforms. If he follows these principles in future, Russia will return to the times of Nicholas, when the officer's uniform qualified him for everything, and intelligence, displeased, turned its back on the State service. At that time the custom was to choose elderly men as often as possible for the higher posts. The Senate received the name of the "lumber-room," and decrepit senators were wont to continue there their interrupted morning's sleep. There was some sense in a Russian satirist's remark, "R. is still too young for the Senate; he can still see with one eye." Since the emancipation of the peasants things have changed considerably, and more capable and younger men have entered the Civil Service, and under the present Government more than one shortperiod of service and the low rank of the official promoted.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TEA-GOWN PHILOSOPHY.

THERE are moments—not infrequent with me, writes a lady contributor to the "Pall Mall," when one resents quite fiercely both one's sex and one's century. When this phase of 'le mal de soi' gets hold of you in an acute form you feel you would rather be anything than a woman created in an after-thought, and then sunk in superfluity. If womanhood were a tragic thing one might bear it with more philosophy, and even grow heroic over the fact; but it is not tragic—only pitiful—and, except in moments of extraordinary elation, very depressing. Personally I would be a man on any terms if I could, a man with a birthright to live, and the delicious sensation of being in the minority as a stimulant. Even in these days of latch-keys and imminent enfranchisement, the feminine potential does not amount to much. The trial of sex is over it all, a sentiment that must be preserved lest our last state should be worse than our first. With yellow asters and blue roses being cultivated in the garden of girls, this seems a not improbable "denouement." So, being once and for all a woman, there is no use